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Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2011 and at its substantive session of 2011

(18 January and 15–18 February 2011; 26 and 27 April and 18 and 26 May 2011; and 4–29 July 2011)

Note: The provisional texts of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council at its organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2011 and at its substantive session of 2011 are circulated herein for information. The final texts will be issued in *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 1* (E/2011/99).

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Contents

Resolutions

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date adopted*	*Page*
Organizational session:				
2011/1	Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme (E/2011/L.3)	2	18 February 2011	13
Resumed organizational session:				
2011/2	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its ninth session (E/2011/L.5)	2	26 April 2011	14
2011/3	Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Section for Emerging and Conflict-related Issues to the level of a division and establishing a governmental committee on emerging issues and development in conflict settings (E/2010/15/Add.1 and E/2011/SR.11)	3	18 May 2011	16
2011/4	Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Centre for Women to the level of a division and follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Arab countries after fifteen years: Beijing+15 (E/2010/15/Add.1 and E/2011/SR.11)	3	18 May 2011	19
Substantive session:				
2011/5	The role of the United Nations system in implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women (E/2011/L.29)	4	14 July 2011	21
2011/6	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2011/L.30)	7 (e)	14 July 2011	25
2011/7	Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (E/2011/L.35)	3	18 July 2011	28
2011/8	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (E/2011/L.33)	5	21 July 2011	32

Resolution number	Title	Agenda item	Date adopted	Page
2011/9	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (E/2011/L.31)	6 (b)	22 July 2011	38
2011/10	United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy (E/2011/L.25)	15	22 July 2011	40
2011/11	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/2011/L.39)	15	22 July 2011	40
2011/12	Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar (E/2011/L.14)	10	25 July 2011	42
2011/13	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (E/2011/15/Add.1 and E/2011/SR.42)	10	25 July 2011	44
2011/14	Promoting regional cooperation for enhanced energy security and the sustainable use of energy in Asia and the Pacific (E/2011/15/Add.2)	10	25 July 2011	45
2011/15	Revision of the statute of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (E/2011/15/Add.2)	10	25 July 2011	48
2011/16	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (E/2011/31)	13 (b)	26 July 2011	52
2011/17	Science and technology for development (E/2011/31)	13 (b)	26 July 2011	58
2011/18	Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women (E/2011/27)	14 (a)	26 July 2011	62
2011/19	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (E/2011/L.46)	7 (g)	26 July 2011	64
2011/20	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its thirteenth session (E/2011/L.34)	13 (a)	27 July 2011	65
2011/21	Human settlements (E/2011/L.48)	13 (d)	27 July 2011	67
2011/22	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its tenth session (E/2011/L.23)	13 (g)	27 July 2011	68
2011/23	Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2011/L.26)	13 (h)	27 July 2011	70
2011/24	Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (E/2011/L.53)	13 (k)	27 July 2011	72
2011/25	Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (E/2011/L.22)	13 (m)	27 July 2011	74

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date adopted*	*Page*
2011/26	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (E/2011/26)	14 (b)	28 July 2011	80
2011/27	Further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities and mainstreaming disability in the development agenda (E/2011/26)	14 (b)	28 July 2011	85
2011/28	Modalities for the second review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002 (E/2011/26)	14 (b)	28 July 2011	88
2011/29	Preparation for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (E/2011/26)	14 (b)	28 July 2011	90
2011/30	Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2011/30)	14 (c)	28 July 2011	92
2011/31	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism (E/2011/30)	14 (c)	28 July 2011	94
2011/32	Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities (E/2011/30)	14 (c)	28 July 2011	97
2011/33	Prevention, protection and international cooperation against the use of new information technologies to abuse and/or exploit children (E/2011/30)	14 (c)	28 July 2011	101
2011/34	Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/2011/30)	14 (c)	28 July 2011	106
2011/35	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime (E/2011/30)	14 (c)	28 July 2011	108
2011/36	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (E/2011/30)	14 (c)	28 July 2011	111
2011/37	Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact (E/2011/L.21/Rev.1)	6 (a)	28 July 2011	114

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date adopted*	*Page*
2011/38	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development (E/2011/L.40)	6 (a)	28 July 2011	115
2011/39	Follow-up to the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development: consideration of the possible establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts (E/2011/L.41)	6 (a)	28 July 2011	119
2011/40	Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/2011/L.45)	9	28 July 2011	121
2011/41	Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (E/2011/L.47)	11	28 July 2011	125
2011/42	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking (E/2011/30)	14 (c)	28 July 2011	131
2011/43	Support to the Republic of South Sudan (E/2011/L.51)	7 (f)	29 July 2011	135

Decisions

Decision number	Title	Agenda item	Date adopted	Page
2011/201 A	Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council (E/2011/SR.4)	4	18 February 2011	137
2011/201 B	Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council (E/2011/SR.10)	4	27 April 2011	137
2011/201 C	Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council (E/2011/SR.12)	4	26 May 2011	141
Organizational session:				
2011/202	Dates of the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/2011/L.1)	2 and 3	15 February 2011	142
2011/203	Provisional agenda and documentation for the substantive session of 2011 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2011/L.1 and E/2011/SR.2)	2 and 3	15 February 2011	142
2011/204	Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2012 (E/2011/L.1)	2 and 3	15 February 2011	153
2011/205	Working arrangements for the substantive session of 2011 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2011/L.1)	2 and 3	15 February 2011	161
2011/206	Operational activities segment of the substantive session of 2011 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2011/L.1)	2 and 3	15 February 2011	162
2011/207	Appointment of additional members of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2011/L.2)	2	17 February 2011	162
Resumed organizational session:				
2011/208	Multi-year programme of work for the annual ministerial reviews of the Economic and Social Council for the period 2012-2014 (E/2011/L.4)	2	26 April 2011	162
2011/209	Theme for the item on regional cooperation of the substantive session of 2011 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2011/L.6)	2 and 3	26 April 2011	163
2011/210	Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 2011 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2011/L.7)	2 and 3	26 April 2011	163

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date adopted*	*Pag*
2011/211	Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2011/L.8)	2	26 April 2011	163
2011/212	Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development (E/2011/L.9)	2	18 May 2011	164
2011/213	Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/2011/SR.11)	3	18 May 2011	164

Substantive session:

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date adopted*	*Pag*
2011/214	Agenda of and organization of work for the substantive session of 2011 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2011/SR.13)	1	4 July 2011	164
2011/215	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation (E/2011/SR.34)	3	18 July 2011	165
2011/216	Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16 (E/2011/L.27)	6	22 July 2011	166
2011/217	Report of the Committee on World Food Security to the Economic and Social Council (E/2011/L.32 and E/2011/SR.40)	6	22 July 2011	166
2011/218	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (E/2011/SR.40)	6	22 July 2011	166
2011/219	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with reports of coordination bodies (E/2011/SR.41)	7 (a)	22 July 2011	167
2011/220	Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2012 and 2013 (E/2011/SR.41)	7 (h)	22 July 2011	167
2011/221	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with United Nations research and training institutes (E/2011/SR.41)	15	22 July 2011	167
2011/222	Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Drainage and Use in Coal Mines (E/2011/15/Add.1)	10	25 July 2011	168

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date adopted*	*Page*
2011/223	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation (E/2011/SR.42)	10	25 July 2011	168
2011/224	Application for consultative status of the non-governmental organization International Lesbian and Gay Association (E/2011/L.36 and E/2011/SR.43)	12	25 July 2011	169
2011/225	Application for consultative status of the non-governmental organization International Foundation for Electoral Systems (E/2011/L.37)	12	25 July 2011	169
2011/226	Application for consultative status of the non-governmental organization Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression (E/2011/L.38)	12	25 July 2011	169
2011/227	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2011/32 (Part I) and E/2011/SR.43)	12	25 July 2011	169
2011/228	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2011/32 (Part II))	12	25 July 2011	177
2011/229	Closure of the consideration of applications for consultative status of non-governmental organizations that have failed to respond to queries posed to them over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2011/32 (Part II))	12	25 July 2011	185
2011/230	Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2011/32 (Part II))	12	25 July 2011	186
2011/231	Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that have submitted their outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2011/32 (Part II))	12	25 July 2011	188
2011/232	Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with continued outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2011/32 (Part II))	12	25 July 2011	189

Decision number	Title	Agenda item	Date adopted	Page
2011/233	Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2012 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2011/32 (Part II))	12	25 July 2011	190
2011/234	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed session of 2011 (E/2011/32 (Part II))	12	25 July 2011	191
2011/235	Extension of the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2011/31)	13 (b)	26 July 2011	192
2011/236	Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2011/31)	13 (b)	26 July 2011	192
2011/237	Participation of academic and technical entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2011/31)	13 (b)	26 July 2011	193
2011/238	Participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2011/31)	13 (b)	26 July 2011	193
2011/239	Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities not accredited to the World Summit on the Information Society in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development regarding the discussion about the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit (E/2011/31)	13 (b)	26 July 2011	194
2011/240	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fourteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifteenth session (E/2011/31)	13 (b)	26 July 2011	194
2011/241	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-sixth session (E/2011/27)	14 (a)	26 July 2011	195
2011/242	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with genetic privacy and non-discrimination (E/2011/SR.45)	14 (i)	26 July 2011	197
2011/243	Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (E/2011/29)	13 (a)	27 July 2011	197

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date adopted*	*Page*
2011/244	Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its nineteenth session (E/2011/29)	13 (a)	27 July 2011	198
2011/245	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-second session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-third session (E/2011/24)	13 (c)	27 July 2011	198
2011/246	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the environment (E/2011/SR.46)	13 (e)	27 July 2011	202
2011/247	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-fifth session (E/2011/25)	13 (f)	27 July 2011	202
2011/248	Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the ninth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests on the occasion of the launch of the International Year of Forests (E/2011/42)	13 (i)	27 July 2011	204
2011/249	Venue and dates of the tenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (E/2011/42 and E/2011/SR.46)	13 (i)	27 July 2011	204
2011/250	Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its tenth session (E/2011/42)	13 (i)	27 July 2011	204
2011/251	Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its twenty-sixth session, venue and dates of and provisional agenda for its twenty-seventh session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the Tenth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (E/2011/119)	13 (k)	27 July 2011	206
2011/252	Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (E/2011/L.24)	13 (g)	27 July 2011	208
2011/253	Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the seventh session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2011/L.42)	13 (h)	27 July 2011	209
2011/254	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the advancement of women (E/2011/SR.48)	14 (a)	28 July 2011	210

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date adopted*	*Page*
2011/255	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fiftieth session (E/2011/26)	14 (b)	28 July 2011	210
2011/256	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened nineteenth session (E/2010/30/Add.1)	14 (c)	28 July 2011	211
2011/257	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twentieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-first session (E/2011/30)	14 (c)	28 July 2011	211
2011/258	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/2011/30, E/2011/28 and E/2011/SR.48)	14 (c) and (d)	28 July 2011	215
2011/259	Joint meetings of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2011/L.50)	14 (c) and (d)	28 July 2011	217
2011/260	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-third session and provisional agenda for its fifty-fourth session (E/2010/28/Add.1)	14 (d)	28 July 2011	217
2011/261	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-fourth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-fifth session (E/2011/28)	14 (d)	28 July 2011	219
2011/262	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (E/2011/28)	14 (d)	28 July 2011	220
2011/263	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2011/L.17/Rev.1)	14 (e)	28 July 2011	220
2011/264	Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions (E/2011/SR.48)	14 (g)	28 July 2011	221
2011/265	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with human rights (E/2011/SR.48)	14 (g)	28 July 2011	221

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date adopted*	*Page*
2011/266	International expert group meeting on the theme "Combating violence against indigenous women and girls: article 22 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" (E/2011/43)	14 (h)	28 July 2011	221
2011/267	Venue and dates of the eleventh session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2011/43)	14 (h)	28 July 2011	221
2011/268	Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2011/L.49)	7 (d)	28 July 2011	222
2011/269	Application for observer status of the intergovernmental organization International Anti-Corruption Academy (E/2011/SR.50)	1	29 July 2011	222
2011/270	Proposed amendment to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme (E/2011/132, annex)	1	29 July 2011	222
2011/271	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with international cooperation in the field of informatics (E/2011/SR.50)	7 (c)	29 July 2011	222
2011/272	Application for consultative status of the non-governmental organization Movement against Atrocities and Repression (E/2011/SR.50)	12	29 July 2011	223
2011/273	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its regular session of 2011 (E/2011/32 (Part I))	12	29 July 2011	223
2011/274	Review of United Nations support for small island developing States (E/2011/SR.50)	13 (a)	29 July 2011	223
2011/275	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with science and technology for development (E/2011/SR.50)	13 (b)	29 July 2011	223
2011/276	Venue and dates of the Nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (E/2011/L.55)	13 (k)	29 July 2011	224
2011/277	Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its tenth session and provisional agenda for its eleventh session (E/2011/43 and E/2011/SR.50)	14 (h)	29 July 2011	224

Resolutions

2011/1
Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993, 50/8 of 1 November 1995 and 53/223 of 7 April 1999,

"1. *Decides*, subject to the concurrence of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, that the members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme shall be elected for a term of three years from among the States included in the lists[1] set out in the Basic Texts of the World Food Programme, in accordance with the following distribution of seats, it being understood that this allocation of seats creates no precedent for the composition of other United Nations bodies of limited membership:

"(*a*) Eight members from the States included in list A, four members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and four by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"(*b*) Seven members from the States included in list B, four members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and three by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"(*c*) Five members from the States included in list C, two members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and three by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"(*d*) Twelve members from the States included in list D, six members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and six by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"(*e*) Three members from the States included in list E, two members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and one by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"(*f*) One additional member rotating among the States included in lists A, B and C to be elected by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the pattern of rotation shall be as follows:

"(i) A State from list A to be elected to occupy the additional seat every other term, starting from 1 January 2012;

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[1] Reproduced in E/1998/L.1/Add.4, annex II.

"(ii) A State from list B to be elected to occupy the additional seat every fourth term, starting from 1 January 2015;

"(iii) A State from list C to be elected to occupy the additional seat every fourth term, starting from 1 January 2021;

"2. *Also decides* that the rotating seat shall henceforth rotate on a permanent basis among the States included in lists A, B and C, as described in paragraph 1 (*f*) above, without the need for a further review, unless such a review is requested by a majority of the Executive Board members and, in any event, not before the completion of one full rotation scheme of four terms;

"3. *Further decides* that, subject to the concurrence of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the revised General Regulations shall enter into force on 1 January 2012."

4th plenary meeting
18 February 2011

2011/2

Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its ninth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2002/40 of 19 December 2002, 2003/60 of 25 July 2003, 2005/3 of 31 March 2005, 2005/55 of 21 October 2005, 2006/47 of 28 July 2006, 2007/38 of 4 October 2007, 2008/32 of 25 July 2008 and 2009/18 of 29 July 2009, all on public administration and development,

Referring to General Assembly resolutions 50/225 of 19 April 1996, 56/213 of 21 December 2001, 57/277 of 20 December 2002, 58/231 of 23 December 2003, 59/55 of 2 December 2004 and 60/34 of 30 November 2005 on public administration and development, and resolutions 63/202 of 19 December 2008 and 64/187 of 21 December 2009 on information and communication technologies for development,

Taking note of the support being provided by the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance to Member States through institutional and human resources capacity development in the public sector, electronic/mobile government development, development management and citizen engagement,

Taking note also of the work of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration in providing advice to the Economic and Social Council aimed at the advancement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, within the context of its mandate,

Underscoring the importance of strengthening effective public administration institutions, human resources, management processes and tools and citizen involvement in policymaking with a view to addressing the challenges posed by global crises,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its ninth session,[2] which dealt with the challenges to and opportunities for public administration in the context of the financial and economic crisis, a review of the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance and the public administration perspective on implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions in promoting greater transparency, accountability and efficient and effective receipt and use of public resources for the benefit of citizens and of the 1977 Lima Declaration of Guidelines on Auditing Precepts[3] and the 2007 Mexico Declaration on Supreme Audit Institutions Independence,[4] which set out the principles of independence in government auditing, and encourages the wide dissemination of these principles;

3. *Recognizes* the key role of public administration and public governance in implementing internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in addressing the challenges posed by global crises;

4. *Also recognizes* that information and communications technology provides a potent tool for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as the importance of e-government for development;

5. *Requests* the Secretariat:

(a) To give due recognition to innovative public sector initiatives by Member States through the promotion and strengthening of the United Nations Public Service Day and the Public Service Awards;

(b) To support further development of the United Nations Public Administration Network for partnership-building, knowledge-sharing and the exchange of best practices in the area of public administration;

(c) To assist in the implementation of the Plan of Action on e-government-related issues adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society at its first phase, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003;[5]

(d) To assist countries in public institutional and human resources development and development management in order to strengthen national ownership and capacity for the articulation of national development strategies, their effective implementation and full citizen engagement, with a special focus on developing countries, Africa, countries in transition and the least developed countries;

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[2] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 24* (E/2010/44).

[3] Adopted by the Ninth Congress of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions, Lima, 17-26 October 1977.

[4] Adopted by the Nineteenth Congress of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions, Mexico City, 5-10 November 2007.

[5] See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

(e) To collect data on gender equality in public administration and high-level civil service positions, within its existing mandate;

(f) To continue to develop its online and offline training tools for capacity development and consolidate the products and services of its online information resources on public administration country studies.

9th plenary meeting
26 April 2011

2011/3
Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Section for Emerging and Conflict-related Issues to the level of a division and establishing a governmental committee on emerging issues and development in conflict settings

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the adoption by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia at its twenty-sixth session, held in Beirut from 17 to 20 May 2010, of the resolution on upgrading the Section for Emerging and Conflict-related Issues to the level of a division and establishing a governmental committee on emerging issues and development in conflict settings,

Takes note of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia resolution on upgrading the Section for Emerging and Conflict-related Issues to the level of a division and establishing a governmental committee on emerging issues and development in conflict settings, as set out in the annex to the present resolution.

11th plenary meeting
18 May 2011

Annex

Upgrading the Section for Emerging and Conflict-related Issues to the level of a division and establishing a governmental committee on emerging issues and development in conflict settings

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Cognizant of the repercussions of successive conflicts in the region, in particular occupation and its negative impact on economic and social development in member countries, the importance of addressing that impact and adopting an approach that takes into account the realities of the region in solving development problems,

Emphasizing the need to sustain economic and social development efforts in all circumstances, in particular under conditions of crisis and occupation, as economic and social development represents a basic instrument for peacebuilding, *Guided* by the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[6] which stressed the correlation between development, human rights and peace, as no element can be realized without the others,

Guided also by the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict[7] in which he calls for enhancement of the conflict management capacity of regional commissions, strengthening regional capacity in peacebuilding and creating employment opportunities, and building the capacity of the public sector and its institutions,

Recalling Commission resolutions 282 (XXV) of 29 May 2008 and 271 (XXIV) of 11 May 2006 on mitigating the impact on development of conflict, occupation and instability in the Commission region and strengthening the role of the Commission in that regard,

Noting the recommendation of the Technical Committee at its third meeting on the establishment at the Commission of a governmental committee on emerging issues and development in conflict settings,[8] and the outcome of the consultations held between the secretariat and member countries participating in the working group charged with studying the issue,

Noting also peacebuilding efforts exerted by the Commission through its programmes to mitigate the impact on development of conflict and occupation, and build the capacity of member countries to address the challenges stemming from conflict, emerging issues and instability,

1. *Declares its commitment* to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and its support to the efforts of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Authority towards the establishment of an independent State of Palestine, based on United Nations resolutions and its condemnation of the Israeli actions that violate the rights of Palestinians, including: changing the demography of the occupied city of Jerusalem; imposing a siege on Gaza; building the annexation and expansion wall on Palestinian territory; and obstructing efforts to achieve development and build Palestinian institutions;

2. *Calls upon* member countries:

(a) To continue to seek the achievement of peace and stability in the region and remedy the root causes of conflict within a framework of economic and social development programmes;

(b) To enhance development efforts, in particular in countries affected by conflict and occupation, in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;

(c) To promote public sector institutional capacity-building efforts in view of the contribution of such efforts to addressing emerging issues and conflict, developing regional cooperation and coordination in that area;

(d) To intensify efforts to monitor and analyse potential sources of conflict and develop plans and programmes to address them;

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[6] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[7] A/63/881-S/2009/304.

[8] See Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, *Report of the Third Meeting of the Technical Committee, Beirut, 21 and 22 July 2009* (E/ESCWA/2009/C.3/6).

(e) To formulate policies, programmes and strategies at the national and regional level with a view to addressing the repercussions of conflict and instability in member countries, preventing potential conflict and addressing the roots of such conflict and instability;

(f) To contribute to the mobilization of financial and human resources to support development efforts in situations of instability and foster preparedness of member countries to address potential future conflict;

3. *Decides* to establish a committee on emerging issues and development in conflict settings comprising member country representatives with functions and mandates to be determined after further consultation with member countries;

4. *Requests* the secretariat:

(a) To provide the necessary support for subprogramme 7 of the Commission in terms of financial and human resources and upgrade the section responsible for its implementation to the level of a division similar to other subprogrammes of the Commission, with a view to meeting the needs of member countries and intensifying its activities in the following areas:

(i) **Emerging issues**: monitoring and analysing emerging issues and presenting recommendations, proposals and practical programmes to deal with them;

(ii) **Development in situations of conflict and instability**: designing and implementing programmes, projects and activities aimed at mitigating the repercussions of conflict and instability, and contributing to peacebuilding;

(iii) **Development in the least developed countries**: defining and meeting institutional needs in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;

(iv) **Development of public sector institutions**: designing and implementing projects and programmes for institutional development in member countries in all planning and management areas with a view to enabling them to address present and potential future crises and challenges;

(b) . To provide organizational and technical support to the committee on emerging issues and development in conflict settings;

(c) To promote the effective participation of the Commission and member countries in regional and international events and forums relating to conflict and emerging issues;

(d) To promote cooperation with international and regional organizations in the field of peacebuilding and development in conflict settings, build the institutional capacity of member countries, and design programmes and policies pursuant to international recommendations on development in conflict settings;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and submit to the Commission at its twenty-seventh session a report on progress achieved in that regard.

2011/4
Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Centre for Women to the level of a division and follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Arab countries after fifteen years: Beijing+15

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the adoption by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia at its twenty-sixth session, held in Beirut from 17 to 20 May 2010, of the resolution on upgrading the Centre for Women to the level of a division and follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Arab countries after fifteen years: Beijing+15,

Takes note of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia resolution on upgrading the Centre for Women to the level of a division and follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Arab countries after fifteen years: Beijing+15, as set out in the annex to the present resolution.

11th plenary meeting
18 May 2011

Annex

Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Centre for Women to the level of a division and follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Arab countries after fifteen years: Beijing+15

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,[9] the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[10] the declaration of the Commission on the Status of Women on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women[11] and the resolutions of the Arab Regional Conference Ten Years after Beijing: Call for Peace,[12]

Recalling also the Millennium Development Goals, in particular Goal 3 on promoting gender equality and empowering women, and its relevance to combating poverty and stimulating sustainable development,

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[9] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[10] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[11] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2005/27 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A; see also Economic and Social Council decision 2005/232.

[12] See Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, *Report of the Arab Regional Conference Ten Years After Beijing: Call for Peace, Beirut, 8–10 July 2004* (E/ESCWA/WOM/2004/IG.1/6).

Guided by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[13] and reaffirming General Assembly resolutions 60/230 of 23 December 2005 and 62/218 of 22 December 2007 on the Convention, and all other relevant international resolutions,

Recalling that the Commission on the Status of Women reaffirmed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action which stressed the importance of the role assumed by the United Nations regional commissions in coordinating between member countries in order to harmonize positions and enable the national machineries for the advancement of women to contribute effectively to accelerating the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and all relevant follow-up activities,

Recalling also its resolution 240 (XXII) of 17 April 2003 on the establishment within the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia of a committee on women and a centre for women at the Commission, to act as the secretariat of the committee,

Noting the international efforts and the bases established by General Assembly resolution 63/311 of 14 September 2009 on system-wide coherence, which called for strengthening institutional arrangements in support of gender equality and the empowerment of women through all United Nations entities concerned with the advancement of women, bearing in mind the expected impact of the resolution on the role and mandates of the centres and divisions for the advancement of women at the regional commissions,

Taking into account the recommendation of the Committee on Women at its third session, held in Abu Dhabi on 14 and 15 March 2007, that the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia undertake a central role in increasing cooperation, integration and exchange of expertise among member countries and providing support for building the institutional and human capacity of national machineries for the advancement of women, in cooperation and coordination with the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the League of Arab States, the Arab Women Organization and the Center of Arab Women for Training and Research,

Noting the efforts exerted by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the empowerment of women by building the capacity of national machineries for the advancement of women to integrate women into national policies and implement international conventions and other relevant international resolutions, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

1. *Calls upon* member countries to adopt the resolution on the follow-up to implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Arab States after fifteen years: Beijing+15, which was adopted by the Committee on Women at its fourth session, held in Beirut from 21 to 23 October 2009, and the outcome of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women;[14]

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[13] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[14] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2010/27 and Corr.1).

2. *Requests* member countries to adopt the recommendation made by the Committee on Women at its fourth session on supporting the Centre for Women with additional human resources in order to upgrade it to the level of a division, similar to other divisions of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, with the aim of increasing its efforts in assisting member countries in the area of empowerment of women;

3. *Requests* the secretariat to complete administrative procedures related to the upgrading of the Centre for Women to the level of a division;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to submit to the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia at its twenty-seventh session a report on progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

2011/5

The role of the United Nations system in implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[15] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[16]

Recalling also the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2010[17] and its resolution 2008/29 of 24 July 2008,

Reaffirming that the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[18] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[19] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[20] by States parties, Member States' commitments under the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[21] the outcomes of other relevant United Nations summits and conferences, and relevant resolutions, is part of an interconnected framework that underpins the work undertaken to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and produces essential contributions to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

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[15] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[16] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[17] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/65/3/Rev.1), chap. III, sect. F, para. 125.

[18] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[19] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[20] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[21] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Welcoming the establishment of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) by the General Assembly in resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010,

Reaffirming its agreed conclusions 1997/2 of 18 July 1997 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system[22] and subsequent resolutions adopted on the same topic,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the theme of the coordination segment;[23]

2. *Recognizes* efforts made by the United Nations system to promote more robust and better coordinated efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women, and encourages further efforts in that regard;

3. *Stresses* that the establishment of UN-Women creates an opportunity and a responsibility for the whole United Nations system to scale up its efforts aimed at promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, and to increase the attention paid to gender issues throughout the work of the United Nations system, and urges UN-Women to leverage effectively on its unique role as a United Nations entity that supports both normative processes and operational activities;

4. *Calls upon* UN-Women to fully assume, in accordance with the principle of universality, its role of leading, coordinating and promoting the accountability of the United Nations system in its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women, and of ensuring more effective coordination, coherence and gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, and to continue to follow up on and support United Nations entities to advance effectively their work in that regard;

5. *Urges* all Member States and other stakeholders to enhance UN-Women and other United Nations system-wide efforts to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women through predictable, stable and sustainable financial support and encourages them to increase such financial support, and encourages UN-Women to seek to expand its financial support base;

6. *Encourages* UN-Women to use existing mechanisms, including the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, in a proactive and effective way in order to ensure the mainstreaming of a gender perspective across all areas of the United Nations work and, especially, to promote system-wide accountability on gender equality and the empowerment of women at the global, regional and country levels;

7. *Urges* the United Nations system, including agencies, funds and programmes, to recognize gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as essential for achieving all the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and to support action to address the cross-cutting issues identified in the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2010,[17] so as to close implementation gaps that still persist in the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women in that respect;

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[22] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, sect. A, para. 4.

[23] E/2011/85.

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to give priority to the economic empowerment of women, with UN-Women to play a coordinating role in accordance with its mandate, including through promoting economic and social policies that uphold the rights of women and provide them with opportunities to fully participate in the formal labour force, to receive equal pay for equal work or work of equal value and to benefit from social protections on a non-discriminatory basis, and that promote the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men;

9. *Also calls upon* the United Nations system to give priority to programmes that support girls' and women's transition from school to work by, inter alia, promoting their equal access to education at all levels, including technical and vocational training, expanding employment opportunities, including in new and non-traditional fields, supporting women's opportunities in business, trade, information and communications technology and entrepreneurial areas, and facilitating access to job search support services;

10. *Calls upon* United Nations entities, in their respective areas of competence and in accordance with their mandates, to strengthen women's participation in international trade, and to promote the contribution that Aid for Trade, including the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries, can make to that end;

11. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations entities to contribute towards the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women in the agricultural sector in order to enhance agricultural productivity, rural and agricultural development, improve food security and eradicate poverty, by promoting full employment and decent work for rural women and men, supporting rural women's equal access to land and other productive resources, including credit and technology, strengthening rural institutions and women's groups and enhancing rural women's and girls' productive capacities, as well as supporting rural women's, including indigenous women's, participation in planning and decision-making, so that they can realize their full potential;

12. *Encourages* the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, in accordance with their mandates, to include a gender perspective in all responses to the financial and economic crisis, including recovery and stimulus packages, and to put in place appropriate mechanisms to ensure that resources and support reach women;

13. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme, to ensure that responses to volatile food prices and ongoing concerns over food security consistently integrate a gender perspective, so as to prevent and mitigate any disproportionate negative impact on women;

14. *Urges* the United Nations system to work towards the active involvement of men and boys in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and the elimination of violence against women, and to make efforts to engage civil society organizations to that end;

15. *Requests* the World Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and other relevant United Nations entities to invest in and enhance national capacities to ensure well-functioning health systems that fully address the needs of women and girls and empower women, girls and communities to access them, and to scale up maternal and child mortality

reduction strategies and strengthen family planning programmes, which are key to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and in that regard welcomes the Secretary-General's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health;

16. *Encourages* United Nations entities, including the World Health Organization, to pay increased attention to the gender dimension in responses to HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, and non-communicable diseases, including through supporting national multisectoral initiatives that increase the capacity of women and girls to protect themselves from contracting these diseases;

17. *Urges* UN-Women and all United Nations entities to promote the full and equal participation of women in decision-making processes at all levels, including in political and economic decision-making processes, and to ensure that programmes and activities carried out by the United Nations system take into account the needs of women and girls, and men and boys;

18. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, upon request by Member States to support their efforts, including through national machineries for the advancement of women, to eliminate gender stereotypes in all spheres of life, including in public and political life, to foster the positive portrayal of women and girls as leaders and decision makers at all levels and in all areas and to promote the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men;

19. *Calls upon* UN-Women and all other relevant United Nations entities, in their respective areas of competence and in accordance with their mandates, to strengthen efforts at all levels to end all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including through an increased focus on prevention and the training of public officials, in particular those in law enforcement and judicial systems and health service providers, and effective support for victims and survivors, while addressing the linkages between violence against women and other issues;

20. *Urges* the United Nations system, including all its entities, to take further measures, in accordance with their agreed mandates, to improve women's participation during all stages of peace processes, and to support the efforts of Member States in that regard, with their agreement and consent, in post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including by enhancing women's engagement in political and economic decision-making, including at early stages of recovery processes, and in that regard, to strengthen efforts to increase the number of women special representatives and special envoys;

21. *Urges* UN-Women and other United Nations entities to continue to promote the collection and analysis of relevant, accurate and reliable data, disaggregated by sex and age, to ensure that public policies are effectively grounded and targeted to reach all women, including women living in poverty, older women, migrant women, indigenous women, women with disabilities, women affected by HIV/AIDS, women living in rural or remote areas and women living in urban slums;

22. *Requests* the Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN-Women to include information on the implementation of the present resolution in future presentations to be made to the Economic and Social Council or in relevant documentation to be submitted to the Council, including at its substantive session of 2012.

29th plenary meeting
14 July 2011

2011/6
Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming its agreed conclusions 1997/2 of 18 July 1997 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,[24] and recalling its resolutions 2001/41 of 26 July 2001, 2002/23 of 24 July 2002, 2003/49 of 24 July 2003, 2004/4 of 7 July 2004, 2005/31 of 26 July 2005, 2006/36 of 27 July 2006, 2007/33 of 27 July 2007, 2008/34 of 25 July 2008, 2009/12 of 28 July 2009 and 2010/29 of 23 July 2010,

Reaffirming also the commitment made at the 2005 World Summit to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres and to further undertake to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the area of gender,[25]

Reaffirming further that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and constitutes a critical strategy in the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[26] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[27]

Welcoming the establishment of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) which consolidates the mandates and functions of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, with the additional role of leading, coordinating and promoting the accountability of the United Nations system in its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women, as established under General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General[28] and the recommendations contained therein, and calls for further and continued efforts to mainstream a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations in accordance with all relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council;

2. *Stresses* that the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality constitutes a key forum for achieving more effective coordination, coherence and gender mainstreaming across the United Nations system, the exchange and

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[24] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, sect. A, para. 4.

[25] See General Assembly resolution 60/1, para. 59.

[26] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[27] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[28] E/2011/114.

cross-fertilization of ideas and practical experience on gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, and looks forward to the continued implementation of the policy and strategy for gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system;

3. *Requests* the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds and programmes, within their respective mandates, to continue mainstreaming the issue of gender in accordance with previous resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, in particular resolution 2008/34, and General Assembly resolution 64/289, including mainstreaming a gender perspective into all operational mechanisms, inter alia the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and other development frameworks, ensuring that managers provide leadership and support, within the United Nations system, to advance gender mainstreaming, strengthening monitoring, reporting and evaluation so as to allow system-wide assessment of progress in gender mainstreaming, and using existing training resources, including institutions and infrastructure, to assist in the development and application of unified training modules and tools on gender mainstreaming and to promote the collection, analysis and use of accurate, reliable, comparable and relevant data, disaggregated by sex and age, during programme development and the evaluation of gender mainstreaming in order to assess progress towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women;

4. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to support Member States, with their agreement and consent, in the implementation of national policies for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women, inter alia, by providing support and capacity development to national machineries for the advancement of women;

5. *Recognizes* that large gaps remain between policy and practice and that building United Nations staff capacities alone is not sufficient for the entire United Nations system to meet its commitments and obligations with respect to gender mainstreaming;

6. *Calls upon* UN-Women, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/289:

(a) To ensure that its work leads to more effective coordination, coherence and gender mainstreaming across the United Nations system;

(b) To fully assume its role in leading, coordinating and promoting the accountability of the United Nations system in its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women;

(c) To continue to support gender mainstreaming across the United Nations system as an integral part of its work;

(d) To establish concrete results-based reporting mechanisms, as well as to ensure coherence, consistency and coordination between the normative and operational aspects of its work;

(e) In the context of its work at the field level, to operate as part of the resident coordinator system, within the United Nations country team, leading and coordinating the work of the country team on gender equality and the empowerment of women, under the overall leadership of the resident coordinator;

(f) Based on the principle of universality, to provide, through its normative support functions and operational activities, guidance and technical support to all Member States, across all levels of development and in all regions, at their request, on gender equality, the empowerment and rights of women and gender mainstreaming;

7. *Requests* the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds and programmes within their respective organizational mandates, to continue working collaboratively to enhance gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, including by:

(a) Ensuring effective coordination on gender mainstreaming and gender equality and the empowerment of women, within existing coordination mechanisms, including the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, the High-Level Committee on Programmes, the High-Level Committee on Management, the United Nations Development Group and the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, led by UN-Women, with clear roles and responsibilities designated for all parts of the system;

(b) Ensuring strong leadership at the Headquarters level, and providing clear guidance and improved collaboration within the United Nations country teams;

(c) Enhancing resource mobilization capacity and increasing the predictability of both human and financial resources for gender equality and the empowerment of women;

(d) Enhancing and strengthening the various accountability frameworks of the United Nations system to ensure more coherent, accurate and effective management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of each United Nations entity's gender equality results, including tracking of gender-related resource allocation and expenditure, and results-based approaches within the United Nations system;

(e) Improving the application of a gender perspective in programming work and enhancing a broader approach to capacity development for all United Nations staff, including the Secretariat staff, including by working on guidelines which could provide specialized instructions on gender mainstreaming and serve as performance indicators against which staff could be assessed;

(f) Ensuring greater focus on deliverables and the development of clear gender equality outcomes and outputs in programming activities, including in the United Nations development framework, such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, so as to ensure that attention is paid to the needs and priorities of women and girls at the country level;

(g) Ensuring support from United Nations country teams for national efforts to accelerate progress towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals and other commitments related to gender equality and the empowerment of women;

(h) Ensuring that all personnel, especially in the field, receive training and appropriate follow-up, including tools, guidance and support, for accelerated gender mainstreaming, including by providing ongoing capacity development for resident coordinators and the United Nations country teams to ensure that they are better able to assist national partners in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women through their development frameworks;

(i) Enhancing the use of data disaggregated by sex by the United Nations country teams in the preparation of indicators to measure progress, including, where used, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework;

(j) Ensuring progress, including through managerial and departmental accountability, towards achieving the goal of a 50/50 gender balance at all levels in the Secretariat and throughout the United Nations system, with due regard to the representation of women from developing countries and keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation, in conformity with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2012 a report on the implementation of the present resolution, with particular emphasis on progress in promoting system-wide accountability on gender equality and the empowerment of women at both the global and country levels.

29th plenary meeting
14 July 2011

2011/7

Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 62/208 of 19 December 2007 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, 63/232 of 19 December 2008, 64/220 of 21 December 2009 and 65/177 of 20 December 2010 on operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and 64/289 of 2 July 2010 on system-wide coherence and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2008/2 of 18 July 2008, 2009/1 of 22 July 2009 and 2010/22 of 23 July 2010 on progress in the implementation of Assembly resolution 62/208,

Reaffirming the importance of the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, through which the General Assembly establishes key system-wide policy orientations for the development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system,

Acknowledging the importance of delivering assistance in order to overcome the challenges to improving human life by implementing General Assembly resolution 62/208,

Recalling the role of the Economic and Social Council in providing coordination and guidance to the United Nations system so as to ensure that policy orientations established by the General Assembly are implemented on a system-wide basis in accordance with Assembly resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 61/16 of 20 November 2006, 62/208 and other relevant resolutions, *Taking note with appreciation* of the reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the Economic and Social Council at the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2011,[29]

Funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations development system

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2009,[30] and recalls the section of General Assembly resolution 64/289 on improving the funding system of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and looks forward to its implementation;

Results achieved and measures and processes implemented in follow-up to General Assembly resolution 62/208

2. *Notes* the steps taken by the United Nations development system to implement General Assembly resolution 62/208;

3. *Welcomes* the establishment of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), invites the United Nations country teams, in that context, to elaborate the division of labour among themselves in order to better address the needs of countries in improving gender equality and the empowerment of women, and calls upon the United Nations Development Group to support efforts to evaluate more systematically, including through joint evaluations, the impact of the growing number of joint initiatives, such as joint programming and programmes, on bringing agencies together to contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women, in accordance with their respective mandates;

4. *Invites* the United Nations system and the relevant international financial institutions, including the Bretton Woods institutions, to explore further ways to enhance cooperation, collaboration and coordination, including in countries in transition from relief to development, including through the greater harmonization of strategic frameworks, instruments, modalities and partnership arrangements, in full accordance with the priorities of the recipient Governments, and in that regard emphasizes the importance of ensuring, under the leadership of national authorities, greater consistency between the strategic frameworks developed by the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the relevant international financial institutions, including the Bretton Woods institutions, while maintaining the institutional integrity and organizational mandates of each organization and the national poverty reduction strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist;

5. *Welcomes* the intergovernmental meetings of programme pilot countries, held in Maputo in May 2008, in Kigali in October 2009 and in Hanoi in June 2010,

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[29] Report of the Secretary-General on the results achieved and measures and processes implemented in follow-up to General Assembly resolution 62/208 (E/2011/112); report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2009 (A/66/79-E/2011/107); report of the Secretary-General on the functioning of the resident coordinator system, including costs and benefits (E/2011/86); report of the Secretary-General on simplification and harmonization of the United Nations development system (E/2011/88).

[30] A/66/79-E/2011/107.

takes note with appreciation of the Maputo, Kigali and Hanoi declarations, and looks forward to the outcome of the intergovernmental conference on "delivering as one" in Montevideo in November 2011, taking into account the principle of national ownership and "no one size fits all";

Functioning of the resident coordinator system, including costs and benefits

6. *Invites* United Nations system organizations to redouble their efforts to implement the management and accountability system of the United Nations development and resident coordinator system, including the functional firewall for the resident coordinator system, so as to ensure that the resident coordinator system is functioning in an optimal way that reflects the inputs of the United Nations system as a whole and reinforces the implementation of the principle of mutual accountability within the United Nations country team;

7. *Encourages* United Nations system organizations to improve the linkages between the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and their agency-specific programming and project documents, taking into consideration their specialized mandates and business models, and notes in this context the efforts of some programme countries to improve linkages through the development of common country programmes;

8. *Invites* the United Nations Development Group to conduct a review of existing funding modalities in support of the resident coordinator system, including appropriate burden-sharing arrangements among relevant United Nations organizations, and make recommendations to improve the provision of resources and support to the resident coordinator system at the country level, to be reported by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to ensure that both the Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme enhance their consultations before presenting final recommendations in the selection process for resident coordinators in countries likely to require significant humanitarian response operations;

10. *Urges* the High-level Committee on Management and the United Nations Development Group to review regulations and policies relating to human resources and inter-agency staff mobility to ensure that they are supportive of the careers of United Nations system staff who serve as resident coordinators, and to establish a system-wide policy to support qualified staff from various geographical and agency backgrounds applying for resident coordinator assessment;

Simplification and harmonization of the United Nations system

11. *Urges* United Nations system organizations to identify and accelerate the implementation of those business processes that promise the highest return from simplification and harmonization, in compliance with relevant intergovernmental mandates;

12. *Encourages* United Nations system organizations, within their existing planning, budget and evaluation systems, to report on their cost savings resulting from improvement of their business operations, and in that regard requests the United Nations Development Group to support United Nations country teams in developing their country-level indicators for their efficient business practices as part of the process launched by the United Nations Development Group in 2010;

13. *Urges* United Nations Headquarters to pay renewed attention to the needs of United Nations country teams and to take bold initiatives to remove bottlenecks and create sufficient ground for innovations at the country level;

Guidelines for the quadrennial comprehensive policy review in 2012

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pay particular attention, in the report for the 2012 quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, to:

(a) The status of implementation of the actions mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/208;

(b) The identification of specific measures, actions and decisions required to further improve the relevance and impact of operational activities for development of the United Nations system at the country, regional and global levels as well as their effectiveness, efficiency and coherence, taking into consideration the findings of the independent evaluation of "delivering as one" as well as the reports of the country-led evaluations;

(c) A review of progress made by the United Nations development system to ensure national ownership and leadership of United Nations operational activities, including through the use of national administrative systems and the identification of further steps needed in that regard;

(d) An assessment of the functioning of the resident coordinator system, including its ability to represent and support the entire United Nations system at the country level, in alignment with national development priorities, and, if needed, recommendations for measures in that regard;

(e) Further proposals to ensure adequate, predictable and stable funding for United Nations operational activities for development;

(f) Reporting on discussions held by the governing bodies of United Nations funds and programmes on attaining a critical mass of core resources;

(g) Agency reviews of the current policies regarding recovery of support costs for non-core funding, including information as to whether core resources have subsidized non-core funding;

(h) A review of progress made by the United Nations development system to improve results-based strategic planning and management in order to improve accountability and transparency, and identification of measures to further improve its long-term delivery and results;

(i) An analysis of how the characteristics, approaches and strategic and programming frameworks of United Nations system operational activities should evolve to respond to various country situations, based on the principles of national ownership and leadership, and to the evolving international development cooperation environment;

(j) A review of progress at the country level in improving coordination on mainstreaming gender equality and the empowerment of women in United Nations system operational activities;

(k) An assessment of the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks to determine, inter alia, their alignment with national priorities, their focus on the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium

Development Goals, and the effectiveness of their process, building on the review conducted by the United Nations Development Group;

15. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in preparing the report for the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, to make full use of the outcomes of the survey on the effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of the support of the United Nations system and the comprehensive review of the existing institutional framework for the system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development of the United Nation system;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive report on the analysis of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 and a report on the analysis of funding of operational activities for development, as well as to submit directly to the Assembly a report with recommendations for the quadrennial comprehensive policy review.

34th plenary meeting
18 July 2011

2011/8

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the guiding principles contained in the annex thereto, and recalling other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and relevant resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming also the principles of neutrality, humanity, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance and the need for all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance in situations of complex emergencies and natural disasters to promote and fully respect those principles,

Recalling its decision to consider the theme "Working in partnership to strengthen coordination of humanitarian assistance in a changing world" at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2011,[31]

Recalling also its decision to convene two panels, on the themes "Preparing for the future: predictable, effective, flexible and adequate humanitarian financing and its accountable use to meet the evolving needs and challenges in the delivery of humanitarian assistance" and "Strengthening resilience, preparedness and capacities for humanitarian response",[31] and its decision to hold an informal event on the theme "The role of the United Nations and the international community in supporting the capacity of the Government of South Sudan to manage the transition",[32]

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[31] See decision 2011/210.

[32] See decision 2011/212.

Welcoming the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of General Assembly resolution 46/182 on 19 December 1991,

Expressing grave concern at the increase in the number of people affected by humanitarian emergencies, including those associated with natural hazards and complex emergencies, at the increased impact of natural disasters and at the displacement resulting from humanitarian emergencies,

Reiterating the need to mainstream a gender perspective into humanitarian assistance in a comprehensive and consistent manner,

Expressing its deep concern at the increasing challenges facing Member States and the United Nations humanitarian response capacity posed by the consequences of natural disasters, including those related to the continuing impact of climate change, by the ongoing impact of the financial and economic crisis, and by the global food crisis and continuing food insecurity, and the potential of those challenges to increase the need for resources for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and humanitarian assistance, including in developing countries,

Condemning the increasing number of attacks and other acts of violence against humanitarian personnel, facilities, assets and supplies, and expressing deep concern about the negative implications of such attacks for the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations,

Noting with grave concern that violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, and violence against children, continues to be deliberately directed against civilian populations in many emergency situations,

Emphasizing that building and strengthening national and local preparedness, prevention, resilience, mitigation and response capacity is critical to saving lives, reducing suffering and providing a more predictable and effective delivery of assistance and relief,

Acknowledging the benefits of investing in preparedness, prevention, resilience and mitigation measures and of studying the possibility of developing tools to guide investments that are in line with the national priorities of Member States, in order to save lives, reduce suffering and mitigate the damage to property caused by disasters,

Recognizing the clear relationship between emergency response, rehabilitation and development, and reaffirming that, in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development, emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development, and that emergency measures should be seen as a step towards sustainable development,

Noting the contribution, as appropriate, of relevant regional and subregional organizations in the provision of humanitarian assistance within their region, upon the request of the affected State,

Taking note of the fact that the United Nations and its partners, through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Needs Assessment Task Force, have finalized the operational guidance on coordinated assessments in emergencies, which provides a framework and tools for the coordination of needs assessments and the consolidation of assessment information,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[33]

2. *Stresses* that the United Nations system should continue to enhance existing humanitarian capacities, knowledge and institutions, including, as appropriate, through the transfer of technology and expertise to developing countries, and encourages the international community to support efforts of Member States aimed at strengthening their capacity to build resilience, mitigate disaster risks, and prepare for and respond to disasters;

3. *Welcomes* the convening of the third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, in Geneva from 8 to 13 May 2011, and urges Member States to assess their progress in strengthening preparedness levels for humanitarian response, with a view to increasing efforts to develop, update and strengthen disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures at all levels, in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action,[34] in particular priority 5 thereof, taking into account their own circumstances and capacities and in coordination with relevant actors, as appropriate, and encourages the international community and relevant United Nations entities, including the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, to give increased priority to preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities, in particular by supporting national and local efforts in that regard;

4. *Encourages* Member States, as well as relevant regional and international organizations, in accordance with their specific mandates, to support adaptation to the effects of climate change and to strengthen disaster risk reduction and early warning systems in order to minimize the humanitarian consequences of natural disasters, including those related to the continuing impact of climate change, takes note of the *2011 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction: Revealing risk, redefining development*,[35] and encourages relevant entities to continue research on the humanitarian implications;

5. *Encourages* Member States to create and strengthen an enabling environment for the capacity-building of their national and local authorities, national societies of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and national and local non-governmental and community-based organizations in providing timely humanitarian assistance, and also encourages the international community, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and organizations to support national authorities in their capacity-building programmes, including through technical cooperation and long-term partnerships, based on recognition of their important role in providing humanitarian assistance;

6. *Welcomes* the initiatives undertaken at the regional and national levels in relation to the implementation of the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance adopted at the thirtieth International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, held in Geneva from 26 to 30 November 2007, and encourages Member States and, where applicable, regional organizations to take further steps to strengthen operational and

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[33] A/66/81-E/2011/117.

[34] Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2).

[35] Available from www.unisdr.org.

legal frameworks for international disaster relief, taking into account, as appropriate, those Guidelines;

7. *Encourages* efforts to enhance cooperation and coordination of United Nations humanitarian entities, other relevant humanitarian organizations and donor countries with the affected State, with a view to planning and delivering emergency humanitarian assistance in ways that are supportive of early recovery as well as sustainable rehabilitation, reconstruction and development efforts;

8. *Also encourages* efforts to provide education in humanitarian emergencies, including in order to contribute to a smooth transition from relief to development;

9. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue to lead the efforts to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance, and urges relevant United Nations organizations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, as well as other humanitarian and relevant development actors, including civil society, to continue to work with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to enhance the coordination, effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian assistance;

10. *Encourages* Member States to improve cooperation with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to enhance the coordination, effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian assistance;

11. *Encourages* United Nations humanitarian organizations and other relevant organizations, while strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the field, to continue to work in close coordination with national Governments, taking into account the primary role of the affected State in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of such assistance within its territory;

12. *Welcomes* the continued efforts to strengthen the humanitarian response capacity in order to provide a timely, predictable, coordinated and accountable response to humanitarian needs, and requests the Secretary-General to continue efforts in that regard, in consultation with Member States, including by strengthening support to and improving the identification, selection and training of United Nations resident/humanitarian coordinators;

13. *Requests* the United Nations system and other relevant actors to continue to improve and strengthen humanitarian coordination mechanisms, notably at the field level, including the existing cluster coordination mechanism, and by improving partnership and coordination with national and local authorities, including the use of national/local coordination mechanisms, where possible;

14. *Expresses concern* at the challenges related to, inter alia, safe access to and use of fuel, firewood, alternative energy, water and sanitation, shelter, food and health-care services in humanitarian emergencies, and takes note with appreciation of initiatives at the national and international levels that promote effective cooperation in that regard;

15. *Recognizes* the benefits for the effectiveness of the humanitarian response of the engagement of and coordination with relevant humanitarian actors, and encourages the United Nations to continue to pursue efforts to strengthen partnerships at the global level with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, relevant humanitarian non-governmental organizations and other participants in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

16. *Requests* United Nations humanitarian organizations, in consultation with Member States, as appropriate, to strengthen the evidence base for humanitarian assistance by further developing common mechanisms to improve the quality, transparency and reliability of, and make further progress towards, common humanitarian needs assessments, to assess their performance in assistance and to ensure the most effective use of humanitarian resources by those organizations;

17. *Requests* the United Nations to continue to identify solutions to strengthen its ability to recruit and deploy appropriately senior, skilled and experienced humanitarian staff quickly and flexibly, giving paramount consideration to the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, while paying due regard to gender equality and to recruiting on as wide a geographical basis as possible; to further develop specialist technical expertise and capacity to fill gaps in critical humanitarian programming; and to procure emergency relief material rapidly and cost-effectively, and locally when appropriate, in order to support Governments and United Nations country teams in the coordination and provision of international humanitarian assistance;

18. *Calls upon* the United Nations and its humanitarian partners to enhance accountability to Member States, including affected States, and all other stakeholders, and to further strengthen humanitarian response efforts, including by monitoring and evaluating the provision of their humanitarian assistance, incorporating lessons learned into programming, and consulting with the affected populations so that their needs are appropriately addressed;

19. *Urges* all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance to fully commit to and duly respect the guiding principles contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/182, including the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality and neutrality, as well as the principle of independence as recognized by the Assembly in its resolution 58/114 of 17 December 2003;

20. *Calls upon* all States and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular in armed conflict and in post-conflict situations, in countries in which humanitarian personnel are operating, in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies and organizations and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and delivery of supplies and equipment, in order to allow humanitarian personnel to perform efficiently their task of assisting affected civilian populations, including refugees and internally displaced persons;

21. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflicts to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law;

22. *Calls upon* all States and parties to comply fully with the provisions of international humanitarian law, including all the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[36] in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,[37] in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories, and in that regard urges the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen humanitarian assistance to civilians in those situations;

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[36] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

[37] Ibid., No. 973.

23. *Urges* Member States to continue to take the steps necessary to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, premises, facilities, equipment, vehicles and supplies operating within their borders, and in other territories under their effective control, recognizes the need for appropriate collaboration between humanitarian actors and relevant authorities of the affected State in matters related to the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, requests the Secretary-General to expedite his efforts to enhance the safety and security of personnel involved in United Nations humanitarian operations, and urges Member States to ensure that perpetrators of crimes committed against humanitarian personnel in their territory or in other territories under their effective control do not operate with impunity and are brought to justice as provided for by national laws and in accordance with obligations under international law;

24. *Encourages* the United Nations and other relevant humanitarian actors to include as part of their risk management strategy the building of good relations and trust with national and local governments, and to promote acceptance by local communities and all relevant actors, in order to enable humanitarian assistance to be provided in accordance with humanitarian principles;

25. *Emphasizes* the fundamentally civilian character of humanitarian assistance, and, in situations in which military capacity and assets are used to support the implementation of humanitarian assistance, reaffirms the need for their use to be undertaken with the consent of the affected State and in conformity with international law, including international humanitarian law, as well as humanitarian principles;

26. *Requests* Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and other relevant actors to ensure that all aspects of humanitarian response address the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys, taking into consideration age and disability, including through improved collection, analysis and reporting of sex- and age-disaggregated data, taking into account, inter alia, the information provided by States;

27. *Urges* Member States to continue to prevent, investigate and prosecute acts of sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian emergencies, calls upon Member States and relevant organizations to strengthen support services for victims of such violence, and calls for a more effective response in that regard;

28. *Notes* the increasing challenges facing Member States, in particular developing countries, and the international humanitarian response system in responding effectively to all humanitarian emergencies, in particular the underfunded and forgotten emergencies, and in that regard stresses the need to enhance existing and build new partnerships, strengthen financing mechanisms, broaden the donor base and engage other partners to ensure adequate resources for the provision of humanitarian assistance;

29. *Encourages* Member States, the private sector, civil society and other relevant entities to make contributions and to consider increasing and diversifying their contributions to humanitarian funding mechanisms, including consolidated and flash appeals, the Central Emergency Response Fund and other funds, based on and in proportion to assessed needs, as a means of ensuring flexible, predictable, timely, needs-based and, where possible, multi-year, non-earmarked and additional resources to meet global humanitarian challenges, encourages donors to adhere to

the Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship,[38] and reiterates that contributions for humanitarian assistance should be provided in a way that is not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development;

30. *Recognizes* that building preparedness is a long-term investment that will contribute to the achievement of humanitarian and development objectives, including a reduction in the need for humanitarian response, and therefore further encourages Member States and other relevant actors to provide effective, predictable, flexible and adequate funding for preparedness activities, and stresses that international preparedness efforts reinforce national and local response capacities and support existing national and local institutions;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution in his next report to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.

39th plenary meeting
21 July 2011

2011/9

Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,[39] and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 65/280 of 17 June 2011, in which the Assembly called upon all the relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Programme of Action,

Reaffirming the overarching goal of the Programme of Action of overcoming the structural challenges faced by the least developed countries in order to eradicate poverty, achieve internationally agreed development goals and enable graduation from the least developed country category,

Recalling its resolution 2010/27 of 23 July 2010 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010,

1. *Takes note* of the oral report of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States on the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020;[39]

2. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the Government and the people of the Republic of Turkey for hosting the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and for providing all the necessary support, and expresses its

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[38] A/58/99-E/2003/94, annex II.

[39] A/CONF.219/7.

gratitude to other donors and contributors for their generous contributions to the Conference and its preparatory process;

3. *Welcomes with appreciation* the decisions taken by the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) at their 2011 annual sessions to integrate the Programme of Action within their respective programmes of work;

4. *Invites* all other organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions and international and regional financial institutions, to contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action and to integrate it into their programmes of work, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates, and to participate fully in its review at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

5. *Invites* its subsidiary bodies, including the functional commissions and regional commissions, to make effective contributions to the implementation and review of the Programme of Action, in accordance with their respective mandates;

6. *Decides* to include the Programme of Action as part of its review of the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits;

7. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, with the support of their development partners, to promote implementation of the Programme of Action, including by integrating its provisions into their national policies and development framework and conducting regular reviews with the full involvement of all key stakeholders;

8. *Also calls upon* the least developed countries, in cooperation with their development partners, to broaden their existing country review mechanisms, including those for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and the implementation of poverty reduction strategy papers, common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, and the existing consultative mechanisms to cover the review of the Programme of Action;

9. *Calls upon* the development partners and all other relevant actors to implement the Programme of Action by integrating it into their respective national cooperation policy frameworks, programmes and activities, as appropriate, to ensure enhanced, predictable and targeted support to the least developed countries, as set out in the Programme of Action, and the delivery of their commitments, and to consider appropriate measures to overcome shortfalls or shortcomings, if any;

10. *Underlines* the need to take the steps necessary to ensure mutual accountability of least developed countries and their development partners for delivering their commitments undertaken under the Programme of Action;

11. *Decides* to include in its annual ministerial review, in 2015, the review of the implementation of the Programme of Action;

12. *Also decides* that the Development Cooperation Forum should take into consideration the Programme of Action when it reviews the trends in international development cooperation, as well as policy coherence for development;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2012, under the sub-item entitled "Review and coordination of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the

Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020", a progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action.

40th plenary meeting
22 July 2011

2011/10
United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 54/228 of 22 December 1999, 55/207 of 20 December 2000, 55/258 of 14 June 2001, 55/278 of 12 July 2001, 58/224 of 23 December 2003 and 60/214 of 22 December 2005,

Recalling also its resolution 2009/10 of 27 July 2009, in which it approved amendments to the statute of the United Nations System Staff College,

Reaffirming the role of the Staff College as an institution for system-wide knowledge management, training and continuous learning for the staff of the United Nations system, in particular in the areas of economic and social development, peace and security and internal management,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[40] submitted pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 60/214,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by the United Nations System Staff College, over the past two years, in providing high-quality learning and training to the United Nations system;

3. *Calls upon* all organizations of the United Nations system to make full and effective use of the services provided by the Staff College;

4. *Encourages* Member States to continue to support the Staff College by recognizing its unique inter-agency mandate and its important role in fostering system-wide coherence and strategic leadership.

41st plenary meeting
22 July 2011

2011/11
United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2009/27 of 30 July 2009,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 57/268 of 20 December 2002, 58/223 of 23 December 2003, 59/252 of 22 December 2004, 60/213 of 22 December 2005, 62/210 of 19 December 2007 and 64/260 (section I) of 29 March 2010,

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[40] E/2011/116.

Acknowledging the progress made by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research on the establishment of results-based management and quality standards and the expanded use of technology-enhanced tools,

Acknowledging also the efficiency gains realized by the Institute through increased e-learning course offerings and the emphasis placed on multiplier effects, with a view to facilitating knowledge transfer through the development of training capacities in national and regional organizations,

Acknowledging further the leadership role the Institute has been playing in its responses to thematic priorities for training, such as system-wide coherence and United Nations operational activities for development, as well as through its active collaboration with agencies, inter alia on climate change, peacekeeping, international migration and development-related issues,

Encouraged by the growth in beneficiary outreach through increased training and knowledge-sharing events and by the expanded presence of the Institute in developing countries,

Encouraged also by the growth in earmarked voluntary contributions to the Institute and the implementation of a new business model with self-generated income to diversify sources of funding,

Concerned, however, over the low levels of non-earmarked voluntary contributions to the Institute and the negative effects that such low levels have on the efforts to pursue strategic reforms and meet the training and capacity-development needs of developing countries,

Welcoming the establishment of the Fellowship Fund to ensure that fee-based training services will remain accessible to developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[41]

2. *Welcomes* the strategic plan of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for the period 2010–2012;

3. *Calls upon* the Institute to pursue its innovations in the field of capacity development;

4. *Encourages* the Institute to continue improving its effectiveness and the high quality of its output, in order to consolidate its important role in the training of beneficiaries;

5. *Calls upon* the Institute to pursue its efforts to enhance the capabilities of learning centres in developing countries with innovative methodologies, as well as to contribute to better coordination of United Nations research and training institutes;

6. *Invites* Member States to identify concrete actions, including different ways of enhancing non-earmarked voluntary contributions, to respond to the challenges referred to in paragraphs 61 and 62 of the report of the Secretary-General, as well as to strengthen the Institute to contribute more effectively to United Nations development cooperation;

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[41] E/2011/115.

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2013 on the implementation of the present resolution.

41st plenary meeting
22 July 2011

2011/12
Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1982/57 of 30 July 1982, 1983/62 of 29 July 1983, 1984/75 of 27 July 1984, 1985/70 of 26 July 1985, 1987/69 of 8 July 1987, 1989/119 of 28 July 1989, 1991/74 of 26 July 1991, 1993/60 of 30 July 1993, 1995/48 of 27 July 1995, 1997/48 of 22 July 1997, 1999/37 of 28 July 1999, 2001/29 of 26 July 2001, 2003/52 of 24 July 2003, 2005/34 of 26 July 2005, 2007/16 of 26 July 2007 and 2009/11 of 28 July 2009,

Referring to resolution 912 (1989), adopted on 1 February 1989 by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, regarding measures to encourage the construction of a major traffic artery in south-western Europe and to study thoroughly the possibility of a fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar,[42]

Referring also to the Barcelona Declaration adopted at the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference, held in Barcelona, Spain, on 27 and 28 November 1995, and to the work programme annexed thereto, which is aimed at connecting Mediterranean transport networks to the trans-European network in order to ensure their interoperability,

Referring further to the European Commission communication of 31 January 2007 on strengthening transport cooperation with neighbouring countries,[43] established on the basis of the conclusions of the report of November 2005 of the High-level Group on the Extension of the Major Trans-European Transport Axes to the Neighbouring Countries and Regions, and to the conclusions of the first Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Transport, held in Marrakech, Morocco, on 15 December 2005, as well as to the Regional Transport Action Plan for the Mediterranean Region 2007–2013, adopted by the Euro-Mediterranean Transport Forum, held in Brussels on 29 and 30 May 2007,

Referring to the final declaration of the Ministerial Conference of the "Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean", held in Marseille, France, on 3 and 4 November 2008, and the emphasis placed on transport projects in the Joint Declaration of the Paris Summit for the Mediterranean of 13 July 2008,

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[42] See Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly, fortieth ordinary session (third part), 30 January–3 February 1989, *Texts adopted by the Assembly*, Strasbourg, France, 1989.

[43] Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament entitled "Extension of the major trans-European transport axes to the neighbouring countries: Guidelines for transport in Europe and neighbouring regions", Brussels, 31 January 2007, COM(2007)32 final. Available from http://eur-lex.europa.eu.

Referring also to the meeting held in Luxembourg on 8 June 2008 between the Ministers of Transport of Morocco and Spain and the Vice-President of the European Commission and Commissioner for Transport with regard to the official presentation to the European institutions of the project for a fixed link,

Taking note of the follow-up report prepared jointly by the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/11,[44]

Noting the conclusions of the studies carried out by the Western Mediterranean Transport Group on Europe-Maghreb transport and cooperation agreements and on transport conditions for nationals of Maghreb origin when they travel to the Western Mediterranean in the summer, and the action plan for the period 2009–2011, adopted at the sixth Conference of Ministers of Transport of the Western Mediterranean, held in Rome on 20 May 2009,

Noting also the conclusions of the studies carried out by the European Commission (INFRAMED, MEDA TEN-T, REG-MED and DESTIN) for the development of an integrated transport network in the Mediterranean basin,

Taking note of the Regional Transport Action Plan which constitutes a road map for intensifying cooperation in the Mediterranean with regard to infrastructure planning and the reform of transport service regulations, as well as the list of priority projects annexed thereto, including the fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar,

Taking note also of the conclusions of the global evaluation of the project, carried out in 2010 by an independent consortium of international consultants, which indicate that the geostrategic component of the project and the potential for the development of mass-transit networks offered by long-distance rail transportation weigh significantly in favour of its implementation and the involvement of the international community, especially regarding its financing,

1. *Welcomes* the cooperation on the project for the link through the Strait of Gibraltar between the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Governments of Morocco and Spain, and specialized international organizations;

2. *Also welcomes* the progress made in the project studies as a result, in particular, of deep-sea drilling, which has given a decisive impetus to geological and geotechnical exploration and to the technical, economic and traffic update studies currently being finalized;

3. *Further welcomes* the organization by the International Tunnelling Association, under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa, of the seminar held in Madrid in January 2005 entitled "Soundings and treatments: new developments relating to geological formations";

4. *Commends* the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa for the work done in preparing the project follow-up report requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2009/11;[44]

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[44] See E/2011/21.

5. *Renews its invitation* to the competent organizations of the United Nations system and to specialized governmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the studies and work on the fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe to continue to take an active part in the follow-up to the project and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2013 on the progress made on the project studies;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide formal support and, to the extent that priorities permit, the resources necessary, from within the regular budget, to the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa, to enable them to carry out the activities mentioned above.

42nd plenary meeting
25 July 2011

2011/13
African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of resolution 889 (XLIV) adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development annexed to the present resolution,

Recognizing the important role of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in capacity-building, as well as the pressing need to restore planning frameworks across the African continent,

1. *Notes* the invitation to the Economic and Social Council by the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development to lend its support to a significant increase in the United Nations grant to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning;

2. *Invites* the General Assembly to consider increasing the Organization's grant to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and other options to allow the Institute to effectively carry out its mission in supporting the capacity-building efforts of its member States;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the implementation of the present resolution.

42nd plenary meeting
25 July 2011

Annex

Resolution 889 (XLIV) on the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 875 (XLIII) on the repositioning of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, *Having received with great satisfaction* the report submitted to it on the work of the Institute over the past year showing the commendable progress that has been made in programme delivery and management,[45]

Taking note of the steps taken to physically renovate the Institute building and efforts made for vigorous outreach,

Acknowledging the substantially upscaled level of contributions to the Institute from a record number of countries as well as from development partners,

Recognizing the important role of the Institute in capacity-building as well as the pressing need to restore planning frameworks across the continent,

Recalling its endorsement of the request by the Governing Council of the Institute for a significant increase in the Organization's annual grant to the Institute,

1. *Commends* the Governing Council and management of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning for the achievements recorded to restore the Institute's capacity to deliver on its programmes;

2. *Calls upon* the management of the Economic Commission for Africa to continue with the full programmatic integration of the Institute into its programme of work;

3. *Notes with appreciation* that the States members and partners of the Institute have renewed their commitments to the Institute and that many of them have paid their contributions, and urges member States and partners to continue to show support to the Institute by continuing to pay their assessed contributions and any outstanding arrears;

4. *Reiterates its request* that the Organization's grant to the Institute be significantly increased, and invites the Secretary-General to take all the necessary measures to implement this request, including by bringing the present resolution to the attention of the Economic and Social Council;

5. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to lend its support to the request to increase the Organization's grant to the Institute so as to allow it to effectively carry out its mission in supporting the capacity-building efforts of its member States;

6. *Reiterates its request* to the Governing Council of the Institute to continue to furnish it with an annual report on the progress made in the work of the Institute.

2011/14

Promoting regional cooperation for enhanced energy security and the sustainable use of energy in Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of resolution 67/2, adopted at the sixty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, annexed to the present resolution, in which it, inter alia, requests the Executive Secretary to convene in

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[45] See E/ECA/COE/30/20.

2013 the Asian and Pacific Energy Forum at the ministerial level to discuss the progress achieved in the Asia-Pacific region in addressing the energy security challenges at the regional, national and household levels and to facilitate continuous dialogue among member States with a view to enhancing energy security and working towards sustainable development,

Endorses Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolution 67/2 on promoting regional cooperation for enhanced energy security and the sustainable use of energy in Asia and the Pacific, as set out in the annex to the present resolution.

42nd plenary meeting
25 July 2011

Annex

67/2. Promoting regional cooperation for enhanced energy security and the sustainable use of energy in Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[46] in particular those parts which concern energy, and General Assembly resolution 65/151 of 20 December 2010, in which the Assembly decided to declare 2012 the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All,

Recalling also its resolutions 63/6, on the implementation of intercountry energy cooperation to enhance energy security for sustainable development with a view to widening access to energy services in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, and 64/3 on promoting renewable sources of energy for energy security and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific,

Taking note of the Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific, 2010,[47] adopted by the sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific on 2 October 2010,

Recognizing that energy security is a key development issue for all countries in the Asia-Pacific region, in particular for the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States,

Recognizing also that nearly 1 billion people in the Asia-Pacific region today do not have access to modern affordable energy services,

Emphasizing the need to improve access to reliable, affordable and environmentally sound energy resources for the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

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[46] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[47] E/ESCAP/67/8, chap. I, sect. A.

Recognizing that energy demand in the Asia-Pacific region is rising faster than in other regions and is projected to almost double by the year 2030 and that fossil fuels are likely to remain the main source of energy for meeting that demand,

Expressing concern that volatile oil prices may threaten the region's nascent recovery from the global economic crisis and its prospects for achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

Recognizing the potential of various new and renewable energy technologies to meet the challenges presented by unmet energy demand,

Expressing appreciation for the work of the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in promoting subregional energy cooperation with a view to enhancing energy security and sustainable development,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts of Governments to promote regional and interregional cooperation for enhanced energy security and sustainable use of energy resources,

1. *Calls upon* all members and associate members to further promote regional cooperation in addressing energy security challenges and to formulate and implement coherent energy policies based on comprehensive assessments of their environmental and social impacts;

2. *Urges* members and associate members, as appropriate, to give due attention to supply-side constraints, the management of energy demand and the consequences of price volatility and potential disruptions to energy supply;

3. *Calls upon* members and associate members to cooperate proactively in the development and deployment of cost-effective new and renewable energy technologies and to promote cooperation in increasing energy efficiency, in particular, in the context of South-South cooperation;

4. *Encourages* all members and associate members to develop and strengthen efficient policy and regulatory structures at the national and subnational levels that will encourage private sector investment in energy products;

5. *Also encourages* members and associate members to actively engage the private sector in order to enhance investments, to generate innovations and to take a leadership role as a partner in creating a sustainable energy future;

6. *Invites* Governments, donor countries, relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, international and subregional organizations, international and regional financial institutions, as well as the private sector and civil society, to actively consider contributing towards the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To strengthen the role and capacity of the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in the area of energy security;

(b) To ensure effective coordination with other United Nations bodies and agencies, in particular through UN-Energy, and with multilateral agencies and subregional organizations in working towards enhancing the capacity of States members of the Commission;

(c) To collaborate effectively with development partners in order to mobilize financial and technical support to promote regional cooperation for enhanced energy security;

(d) To assist members and associate members in meeting their energy security challenges through: (i) the collaborative development of energy security scenarios; and (ii) the organization of meetings and regional networking arrangements aimed at promoting the exchange of experiences and information;

(e) To convene, in 2013, the Asian and Pacific Energy Forum at the ministerial level to discuss the progress achieved in the Asia-Pacific region in addressing the energy security challenges at the regional, national and household levels and to facilitate continuous dialogue among member States with a view to enhancing energy security and working towards sustainable development;

(f) To report to the Commission at its seventieth session on the progress in the implementation of the present resolution.

2011/15

Revision of the statute of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of resolution 67/13, adopted at the sixty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, annexed to the present resolution, in which it adopts a revised statute for the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, the text of which is annexed to the said resolution, to, inter alia, provide for the term of the members of the Governing Council to be changed to a period of three years from the current five years,

Endorses resolution 67/13 on the revision of the statute of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, as set out in the annex to the present resolution.

42nd plenary meeting
25 July 2011

Annex

67/13. Revision of the statute of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 61/2 on the statute of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific,

Noting the suggestion made by members of the Commission at the sixth session of the Governing Council of the Institute,[48]

Recognizing the fact that both the members of the Governing Council and non-members have participated in the discussion on the Institute's activities,

Recognizing also the desirability of increasing the frequency with which the election to the Governing Council takes place in order to enhance the scope of countries in the region to influence the make-up of the Council and the direction of the Institute's operations,

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[48] See E/ESCAP/67/13, annex VI, sect. VII, paras. 54-58.

1. *Decides*, in this regard, to adopt a revised statute for the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, annexed to the present resolution, to provide for the term of the members of the Governing Council to be changed to a period of three years from the current five years;

2. *Also decides* that the revised statute shall be applied to the term of the current members of the Governing Council, which is changed from five years to three years, accordingly, effective as of the date of its adoption by the Commission.

Annex to resolution 67/13
Statute of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific

Establishment

1. The Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (hereinafter "the Institute"), established in May 1970 as the Asian Statistical Institute, and accorded the legal status of a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (hereinafter "the Commission") pursuant to Commission resolutions 50/5 of 13 April 1994 and 51/1 of 1 May 1995, shall continue in existence under the same title and under the terms of the present statute.

2. Participation in the training and other activities of the Institute is open to all members and associate members of the Commission.

3. The Institute has the status of a subsidiary body of the Commission.

Objectives

4. The objectives of the Institute are to strengthen, through practically oriented training of official statisticians, the capability of the developing members and associate members and economies in transition of the region to collect, analyse and disseminate statistics as well as to produce timely and high-quality statistics that can be utilized for economic and social development planning, and to assist those developing members and associate members and economies in transition in establishing or strengthening their statistical training capability and other related activities.

Functions

5. The Institute will achieve the above objectives by undertaking such functions as:

(a) Training of official statisticians, utilizing existing centres and institutions for training available in member States;

(b) Networking and partnership with other international organizations and key stakeholders;

(c) Dissemination of information.

Status and organization

6. The Institute shall have a Governing Council (hereinafter "the Council"), a Director and staff. The Commission shall keep separate accounts for the Institute.

7. The Institute is located in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area.

8. The activities of the Institute shall be in line with relevant policy decisions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission. The Institute shall be subject to the financial and staff regulations and rules of the United Nations and the applicable administrative instructions.

Governing Council

9. The Institute shall have a Governing Council consisting of a representative designated by the Government of Japan and eight representatives nominated by other members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific elected by the Commission. The members and associate members to be elected by the Commission shall be elected for a period of three years but shall be eligible for re-election. The Executive Secretary of the Commission or his or her representative shall attend meetings of the Council.

10. The Director of the Institute shall serve as Secretary of the Council.

11. Representatives of (a) States that are not members of the Council, (b) United Nations bodies and specialized and related agencies and (c) such other organizations as the Council may deem appropriate, as well as experts in fields of interest to the Council, may be invited by the Executive Secretary to attend meetings of the Council.

12. The Council shall meet at least once a year and shall adopt its own rules of procedure. Sessions of the Council shall be convened by the Executive Secretary of the Commission, who may propose special sessions of the Council at his or her own initiative and shall convene special sessions at the request of a majority of the Council members.

13. A quorum for meetings of the Council shall be a majority of its members.

14. The nine representatives constituting the Council under paragraph 9 of the present statute shall have one vote each. Decisions and recommendations of the Council shall be made by consensus or, when this is not possible, by a majority of the members present and voting.

15. The Council shall, at each regular session, elect a Chair and Vice-Chair, who shall hold office until the next regular session of the Council. The Chair or, in his or her absence, the Vice-Chair shall preside at meetings of the Council. If the Chair is unable to serve for the full term for which he or she has been elected, the Vice-Chair shall act as Chair for the remainder of that term.

16. The Council shall review the administration and financial status of the Institute and the implementation of its programme of work. The Executive Secretary of the Commission shall submit an annual report, as adopted by the Council, to the Commission at its annual sessions.

17. The Council shall review and endorse annual and long-term workplans consistent with the programme of work.

Director and staff

18. The Institute shall have a Director and staff, who shall be staff members of the Commission appointed under the appropriate United Nations regulations, rules and administrative instructions. The Council will be invited to nominate candidates for the position of Director, once the vacancy is announced, and to provide advice, as

appropriate. Other members and associate members of the Commission may also submit nominations for the post. The Director and Professional staff shall be appointed for a total term, in principle, not exceeding five years. All appointments shall be for a fixed duration and shall be limited to service with the Institute.

19. The Director shall be responsible to the Executive Secretary of the Commission for the administration of the Institute, the preparation of annual and long-term workplans and the implementation of the programme of work.

Resources of the Institute

20. All members and associate members of the Commission should be encouraged to make a regular annual contribution to the operations of the Institute. The United Nations shall administer a joint contribution trust fund for the Institute, as referred to in paragraph 6, in which these contributions shall be deposited and utilized solely for the activities of the Institute, subject to paragraph 22 of the present statute.

21. United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and other entities should also be encouraged to make voluntary contributions to the operations of the Institute. The United Nations shall maintain separate trust funds for voluntary contributions for technical cooperation projects or other extraordinary voluntary contributions for activities of the Institute.

22. The financial resources of the Institute shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.[49]

Amendments

23. Amendments to the present statute shall be adopted by means of a resolution of the Commission.

Matters not covered by the present statute

24. In the event of any procedural matter arising that is not covered by the present statute or rules of procedure adopted by the Governing Council under paragraph 12 of this statute, the pertinent part of the rules of procedure of the Commission shall apply.

Entry into force

25. The present statute shall enter into force on the date of its adoption by the Commission.

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[49] ST/SGB/2003/7 and Amend. 1.

2011/16

Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society,[50]

Recalling also its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 entitled "Follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development" and the mandate that it gave to the Commission,

Recalling further its resolution 2010/2 of 19 July 2010 on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/141 of 20 December 2010 on information and communication technologies for development,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,[51]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Improvements and innovations in existing financing mechanisms: information and communication technology for development",[52]

Noting the submission of the report entitled *Implementing WSIS Outcomes: Experience to Date and Prospects for the Future*, by the Commission[53] as an information document,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for his role in helping to ensure completion of the aforementioned reports in a timely manner,

Taking stock: reviewing the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

1. *Notes* the ongoing implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,[50] emphasizing in particular its multi-stakeholder nature, the roles played in this regard by leading agencies as action line facilitators and the roles of the regional commissions and the United Nations Group on the Information Society, and expresses its appreciation for the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in assisting the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the World Summit;

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[50] See A/C.2/59/3, annex, and A/60/687.

[51] A/66/64-E/2011/77.

[52] E/CN.16/2010/3.

[53] UNCTAD/DTL/STICT/2011/3. Available from www.unctad.org.

2. *Takes note* of the respective reports of many United Nations entities, with their own executive summaries, submitted as inputs for the elaboration of the annual report of the Secretary-General to the Commission, and published on the website of the Commission as mandated in Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/8 of 25 July 2007, and recalls the importance of close coordination among the leading action line facilitators and with the secretariat of the Commission;

3. *Notes* the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional level facilitated by the regional commissions, as observed in the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels, including the steps taken in this respect, and emphasizes the need to continue to address issues of specific interest to each region, focusing on the challenges and obstacles that each may be facing with regard to the implementation of all goals and principles established by the World Summit, with particular attention to information and communications technology for development;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining a process of coordinating the multi-stakeholder implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit through effective tools, with the goal of exchanging information among action line facilitators, identifying issues that need improvement and discussing the modalities of reporting the overall implementation process, encourages all stakeholders to continue to contribute information to the stocktaking database on the implementation of the goals established by the World Summit, maintained by the International Telecommunication Union and invites United Nations entities to update information on their initiatives in the stocktaking database;

5. *Highlights* the urgent need for the incorporation of the recommendations of the outcome documents of the World Summit in the revised guidelines for United Nations country teams on preparing the common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, including the addition of an information and communications technology for development component;

6. *Notes* the holding in Geneva from 16 to 20 May 2011 of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2011, organized by the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Development Programme as a multi-stakeholder platform for the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit and to facilitate the implementation of the World Summit action lines;

7. *Calls upon* all States, in building the information society, to take steps to avoid and to refrain from taking any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries and that hinders their well-being;

8. *Welcomes* the progress highlighted in the report of the Secretary-General regarding the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit, in particular the fact that the rapid growth in mobile telephony since 2005 has meant that more than half of the world's inhabitants will have access to information and communications technologies within their reach, in line with one of the World Summit targets; the value of this progress is enhanced by the advent of new services and applications, including m-health, m-transactions, e-government,

e-business and developmental services, which offer great potential to the development of the information society;

9. *Notes with great concern* that many developing countries lack affordable access to information and communications technologies and that for the majority of the poor, the promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizes the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, to bridge the digital divide;

10. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as lack of resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity and issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and transfer of technology to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

11. *Also recognizes* the rapid growth in broadband access networks, especially in developed countries, and notes with concern that there is a growing digital divide in the availability, affordability, quality of access and use of broadband networks between high-income countries and other regions, with least developed countries and Africa as a continent lagging behind the rest of the world;

12. *Further recognizes* that the transition to a mobile-led communications environment is leading to significant changes in operators' business models and that it requires significant rethinking of the ways in which individuals and communities make use of networks and devices, of Government strategies and of ways in which communications networks can be used to achieve development objectives;

13. *Recognizes* that, even with all the developments and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries information and communications technologies and their applications are still not affordable for the majority of people, particularly those living in rural areas;

14. *Also recognizes* that the number of Internet users is growing and that in some instances the digital divide is also changing in character from one based on whether access is available to one based on the quality of access, information and skills that users can obtain, and the value they can derive from it, and recognizes in this regard that there is a need to prioritize the use of information and communications technologies through innovative approaches, including multi-stakeholder approaches, within national and regional development strategies;

15. *Welcomes* the report of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development, submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in New York on 19 September 2010, and notes that the report includes the Declaration of Broadband Inclusion for All of the Commission;

16. *Notes* that, while a solid foundation for capacity-building in information and communications technology has been laid in many areas with regard to building the information society, there is still a need for continuing efforts to address the ongoing challenges, especially those faced by developing countries and the least developed countries, and draws attention to the positive impact of broadened capacity development that involves institutions, organizations and entities dealing with information and communications technologies and Internet governance issues;

17. *Recognizes* the need to focus on capacity development policies and sustainable support to further enhance the impact of activities and initiatives at the national and local levels aimed at providing advice, services and support with a view to building a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society;

18. *Notes* that topics that were not central at the first and second phases of the World Summit continue to emerge, such as the potential of information and communications technologies to combat climate change, social networking, virtualization and cloud computing, the protection of online privacy and the empowerment and protection, especially against cyberexploitation and abuse, of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people;

19. *Reiterates* the importance of information and communications technology indicators as a monitoring and evaluation tool for measuring the digital divide between countries and within societies and in informing decision makers when formulating policies and strategies for social, cultural and economic development, and emphasizes that the standardization and harmonization of reliable and regularly updated information and communications technology indicators that capture the performance, efficiency, affordability and quality of goods and services is essential for implementing information and communications technology policies;

Internet governance

20. *Reaffirms* paragraph 21 of its resolution 2010/2 of 19 July 2010 and paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 65/141 of 20 December 2010;

21. *Reaffirms also* paragraphs 35 to 37 and paragraphs 67 to 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;[54]

Enhanced cooperation

22. *Recalls* its resolution 2010/2, in which it invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene open and inclusive consultations involving all Member States and all other stakeholders with a view to assisting the process towards enhanced cooperation, in order to enable Governments on an equal footing to carry out their roles and responsibilities in respect of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet but not in respect of the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact upon those issues, through a balanced participation of all stakeholders in their respective roles and responsibilities, as stated in paragraph 35 of the Tunis Agenda;

23. *Notes with appreciation* the open and inclusive consultations convened by the Secretary-General, through the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, from September to December 2010, including the meeting held in New York on 14 December 2010;

24. *Decides* to forward the report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet[55] regarding the outcome of these consultations to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-sixth session in order to enable Governments on an equal footing to carry out

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[54] See A/60/687.

[55] A/66/77-E/2011/103.

their roles and responsibilities in respect of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet but not in respect of the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact upon those issues;

Internet Governance Forum

25. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 65/141 on information and communications technologies for development, in which it extended the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum for a further five years, while recognizing the need for improvements;

26. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report on the outcomes of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum,[56] and expresses its gratitude to all the members of the Working Group for their time and valuable efforts in this endeavour, as well as to all Member States and other relevant stakeholders that have submitted inputs to the Working Group consultation process;

27. *Notes* that the wealth of information and the complexity and political sensitivity of the subject as well as a divergence of views among members of the Working Group on a number of concrete proposals did not, within the short time frame that it had, allow the Working Group to finalize a set of recommendations, as appropriate, on improving the Forum;

28. *Agrees* to extend the mandate of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum until the fifteenth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and invites it to complete its task on the basis of the work already accomplished;

29. *Urges* that the Working Group be reconvened at the earliest possible time to enable timely submission of its recommendations to the Commission at its fifteenth session, which shall constitute an input from the Commission to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council;

The road ahead

30. *Urges* the United Nations entities still not actively cooperating in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit through the United Nations system to take the necessary steps and commit to a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society and to catalyse the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[57]

31. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to keep the goal of bridging the digital divide, in its different forms, an area of priority concern, put into effect sound strategies that contribute to the development of e-government and continue to focus on pro-poor information and communications technology policies and applications, including with regard to broadband access at the grass-roots level, with a view to narrowing the digital divide between and within countries;

32. *Urges* all stakeholders to prioritize the development of innovative approaches that will stimulate the provision of universal access to affordable

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[56] A/66/67-E/2011/79.

[57] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

broadband infrastructure for developing countries and the use of relevant broadband services in order to ensure the development of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented and information society, and to minimize the digital divide;

33. *Calls upon* international and regional organizations to continue to assess and report on a regular basis on the universal accessibility of nations to information and communications technologies, with the aim of creating equitable opportunities for the growth of the information and communications technology sectors of developing countries;

34. *Urges* all countries to make concrete efforts to fulfil their commitments under the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;[58]

35. *Calls upon* United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums, in accordance with the outcomes of the World Summit, to periodically review and modify the methodologies for information and communications technology indicators, taking into account different levels of development and national circumstances, and therefore:

(a) Endorses the work of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technologies for Development;

(b) Calls upon United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums to study the implications of the current world economic situation on information and communications technology deployment, particularly information and communications technology connectivity through broadband, and its economic sustainability;

(c) Calls upon the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technologies for Development to further its work on measuring the impact of information and communications technologies, particularly in developing countries, by creating practical guidelines, methodologies and indicators;

(d) Encourages Governments to collect relevant data at the national level on information and communications technologies, to share information about country case studies and to collaborate with other countries in capacity-building exchange programmes;

(e) Encourages United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums to promote impact assessment of information and communications technologies on poverty and in key sectors to identify the knowledge and skills needed to boost impacts;

(f) Calls upon international development partners to provide financial support to further facilitate capacity-building and technical assistance in developing countries;

36. *Invites* the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to support the review and assessment work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development regarding follow-up to the World Summit,

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[58] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

while acknowledging with appreciation the financial support provided by the Governments of Finland and Switzerland to this fund;

37. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission, on a yearly basis, a report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions on the assessment of the quantitative and qualitative progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit;

38. *Urges* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued functioning of the Internet Governance Forum and its structures in preparation for the fifth meeting of the Forum, to be held in Nairobi from 27 to 30 September 2011, and future meetings of the Forum, without prejudice to the improvements that may be proposed by the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum;

39. *Invites* all stakeholders to contribute to the open consultation of the United Nations Group on the Information Society on the overall review of the implementation of the World Summit outcomes, in order to ensure that their views and needs are reflected in the outcomes of that consultation, that is, the Action Plan, which shall be presented to the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination at its meeting in April 2012, and requests the Group to provide a report on the open consultation for consideration by the Commission at its fifteenth session in May 2012.

44th plenary meeting
26 July 2011

2011/17
Science and technology for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as the United Nations torch-bearer for science, technology and innovation for development,

Recognizing also the critical role of innovation in maintaining national competitiveness in the global economy and in realizing sustainable development,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which recognizes that the role of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, are vital for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, and reaffirming the commitments contained therein, especially the commitment to support the efforts of developing countries, individually and collectively, to harness new agricultural technologies in order to increase agricultural productivity through environmentally sustainable means,[59]

Recalling also that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is the secretariat of the Commission,

Recalling further the work of the Commission on science, technology and engineering for innovation and capacity-building in education and research and on development-oriented policies for a socio-economically inclusive information society, including policies relating to access, infrastructure, and an enabling environment,

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[59] See General Assembly resolution 60/1, para. 60.

Welcoming the work of the Commission on its two current priority themes, "Technologies to address challenges in areas such as agriculture and water" and "Measuring the impact of information and communications technology for development",

Recognizing the important role that information and communications technologies play in promoting innovation in science and technology for development,

Recognizing also the importance of science, technology and innovation policy reviews in assisting developing countries to strengthen their national development plans and improve their innovation systems,

Recalling the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on access and participation of women and girls in education, training and science and technology, including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work,[60] adopted at its fifty-fifth session, in which it inter alia, highlighted the need for the sharing of good practice examples in mainstreaming a gender perspective into science, technology and innovation policies and programmes, with a view to replicating and scaling up successes, and recalling further the call of the Commission on the Status of Women upon the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for concrete steps in this respect,

Taking note of the report of the intersessional panel meeting of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, held in Geneva in December 2010 and of the report prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,[61]

Taking note also of the reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,[62]

Extending its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for his role in helping to complete the aforementioned reports in a timely manner,

Noting that science, technology and innovation, and information and communications technologies are essential to raising agricultural productivity and to soil, water and watershed management, particularly to support smallholder farmers,

Noting with concern that there has been a decline of investment in publicly funded agricultural research and development in many countries, as well as a decrease in donor support for agricultural research,

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[60] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 7* (E/2011/27), chap. I, sect. A.

[61] E/CN.16/2011/CRP.1.

[62] E/CN.16/2011/2 and E/CN.16/2011/3.

Noting that agricultural research, education and extension services in many countries do not adequately address local, social needs, especially those related to the poor, including smallholder farmers,

Recognizing the key role played by women in agriculture and water management at the domestic and farm levels, while noting their lack of access to credit, land, knowledge and skills that are essential to raising productivity and reducing poverty,

Recognizing also that increased investments in watershed management, agricultural knowledge, water and soil management, and science and technology, particularly when complemented by investments in rural development in such areas as infrastructure, telecommunications and processing facilities, can increase productivity and yield high economic rates of return, reduce poverty and have positive environmental, social, health and cultural benefits,

Taking note of the outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011, the Istanbul Programme of Action and the Political Declaration adopted by the member countries,

Extending its appreciation to the Government of Turkey for its initiative to set up an International Science, Technology and Innovation Centre with a view to helping to build the technological capabilities of the least developed countries,

Decides to make the following recommendations for consideration by national Governments, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

(a) Governments are encouraged to take into account the findings of the Commission and take the following actions:

(i) Review their agricultural science, technology and innovation systems with a view to strengthening policies for more sustainable agricultural practices, particularly for smallholder farmers, while integrating a gender perspective in the design of these policies;

(ii) Consider increasing the share and improving the effectiveness of public expenditure for agricultural research and development;

(iii) Target public investment towards improving physical and research and development infrastructures (including rural road networks, power and Internet connections, education, training and health), linkages among farmers, agricultural research, agricultural product processing and marketing, and extension services, supporting sustainable, regenerative production methods;

(iv) Review research and education systems to ensure that they adequately address the challenges faced by smallholder farmers to achieve more sustainable agricultural practices;

(v) Encourage participatory research which engages farmers, agricultural workers, especially women, and other stakeholders;

(vi) Support sustainable agriculture by introducing mechanisms and policies that prevent land degradation and the overuse of pesticides, fertilizers, water and energy, especially fossil fuels, as well as consider the health, environmental and social costs of agricultural production processes;

(vii) Support research on irrigation and soil improvement technologies, as well as the application of affordable information and communication technologies and other technologies, to lower costs and make agriculture more profitable for smallholder farmers;

(viii) Consider improving market access for developing country producers;

(b) The Commission on Science and Technology for Development is encouraged to:

(i) Provide technical and policy support and advice, upon request, on how to strengthen and stimulate innovation in sustainable agricultural and water management systems, including extension services, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant international and regional organizations;

(ii) Promote an integrated, international and collaborative approach in these areas, particularly to meet the needs of smallholder farmers;

(iii) Promote the exchange, dissemination and diffusion of best practice examples in the area of agricultural science, technology and innovation and promote cooperation between countries in order to face common challenges in matters of science and technology;

(iv) Facilitate new science, technology and innovation policy reviews, as requested by member countries, to emphasize science and technology and information and communications technologies in building human capacity and infrastructure to foster innovation in national development plans and programmes, in close collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Bank and other relevant international development banks and institutions, and consider new modalities to monitor progress for their implementation;

(v) In particular, the Commission should identify opportunities and best practices and synergies in and between e-science, e-engineering and e-education programmes worldwide in the course of performing science, technology and innovation policy reviews;

(vi) Complete and disseminate the new science, technology and innovation policy methodology guidelines and share outcomes and best practices resulting from their implementation;

(vii) Examine new metrics to assess and document outcomes of investments in science and technology and engineering research and development, education and infrastructure, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Bank and member countries that have established programmes in this field of research;

(viii) Continue to provide a forum, in collaboration with its Gender Advisory Board, to share good practice examples and lessons learned in integrating a gender perspective in science, technology and innovation policymaking and implementation;

(ix) Consider, on an annual basis, an award, in collaboration with the World Summit on the Information Society World Summit Awards and the International Center for New Media, in Salzburg, Austria, for the innovative application of information and communications technologies in the fields of science, technology and engineering that support development.

44th plenary meeting
26 July 2011

2011/18
Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General,[63]

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[64] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women[65] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[66]

Recalling also its resolution 2010/6 of 20 July 2010 and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 57/337 of 3 July 2003 on the prevention of armed conflict and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 on women and peace and security,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women[67] as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[68] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[68] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[69] and reaffirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing deep concern about the grave situation of Palestinian women in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, resulting from the severe impact of the ongoing illegal Israeli occupation and all of its manifestations,

Expressing grave concern about the increased difficulties being faced by Palestinian women and girls living under Israeli occupation, including the continuation of home demolitions, evictions of Palestinians and arbitrary detention and imprisonment, as well as high rates of poverty, unemployment, food insecurity, inadequate water supply, incidents of domestic violence, and declining health, education and living standards, including the rising incidence of trauma and the decline in their psychological well-being, and expressing grave concern also about the dire humanitarian crisis and insecurity and instability on the ground in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular in the Gaza Strip,

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[63] E/CN.6/2011/6.

[64] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15–26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[65] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[66] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[67] See General Assembly resolution 48/104.

[68] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[69] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

Deploring the dire economic and social conditions of Palestinian women and girls in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the systematic violation of their human rights resulting from the severe impact of ongoing illegal Israeli practices, including the construction and expansion of settlements and the wall, which continue to constitute a major obstacle to peace on the basis of the two-State solution, and the continued imposition of closures and restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, which have detrimentally affected their right to health care, including access of pregnant women to health services for antenatal care and safe delivery, education, employment, development and freedom of movement,

Gravely concerned, in particular, about the critical socio-economic and humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip, including that resulting from the Israeli military operations and the imposition of a blockade consisting of the prolonged closure of border crossings and severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, as well as the continued impeding of the reconstruction process by Israel, the occupying Power, which has detrimentally affected every aspect of the lives of the civilian population, especially women and children, in the Gaza Strip,

Stressing the importance of providing assistance, especially emergency assistance, to alleviate the dire socio-economic and humanitarian situation being faced by Palestinian women and their families,

Emphasizing the importance of increasing the role of women in peacebuilding and decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and the peaceful resolution of conflicts as part of efforts to ensure the safety and well-being of all women in the region, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and involvement in all efforts for the achievement, maintenance and promotion of peace and security,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation remains the major obstacle for Palestinian women with regard to their advancement, self-reliance and integration into the development of their society, and stresses the importance of efforts to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and to ensure their equal participation and involvement in all efforts for the achievement, maintenance and promotion of peace and security;

2. *Calls upon*, in this regard, the international community to continue to provide urgently needed assistance, especially emergency assistance, and services in an effort to alleviate the dire humanitarian crisis being faced by Palestinian women and their families and to help in the reconstruction of relevant Palestinian institutions, with the integration of a gender perspective into all of its international assistance programmes, and affirms its support for the plan of August 2009 of the Palestinian Authority for constructing the institutions of an independent Palestinian State;

3. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[70] the

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[70] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[71] the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[72] and all other relevant rules, principles and instruments of international law, including the International Covenants on Human Rights,[68] in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

4. *Urges* the international community to continue to give special attention to the promotion and protection of the human rights of Palestinian women and girls and to intensify its measures to improve the difficult conditions being faced by Palestinian women and their families living under Israeli occupation;

5. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugees and displaced Palestinian women and children to their homes and properties, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

6. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[64] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action[65] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";[66]

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation, to assist Palestinian women by all available means, including those set out in his report,[63] and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-sixth session a report, including information provided by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

44th plenary meeting
26 July 2011

2011/19

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2009/6 of 24 July 2009,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,[73]

Welcoming the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS adopted by the General Assembly at the high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS, held from 8 to 10 June 2011,[74] as a key reference for the 2011–2015 Strategy of the Joint Programme,

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[71] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

[72] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[73] See E/2011/109.

[74] General Assembly resolution 65/277, annex.

Recalling the adoption of the 2011–2015 Strategy: Getting to Zero by the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint Programme in December 2010,

1. *Encourages* Governments, the United Nations system, civil society and the private sector to scale up efforts on an urgent basis to achieve the goals and targets contained in the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS;[74]

2. *Urges* the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to support the full and effective implementation of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS;

3. *Also urges* the Joint Programme, while implementing the 2011–2015 UNAIDS Strategy, to support Governments in strengthening their national responses to the epidemic in accordance with their specific epidemiological situation, national contexts and priorities, while taking into due account the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, to further strengthen coordinated action, in particular at the country level;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 2013, a report prepared by the Executive Director of the Joint Programme, in collaboration with its co-sponsors and other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, on progress made in implementing a coordinated response by the United Nations system to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

45th plenary meeting
26 July 2011

2011/20
Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its thirteenth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/209 of 20 December 2004 on a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries, resolution 65/286 of 29 June 2011 on implementing the smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries and resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 65/280 of 17 June 2011 on the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,

Recalling further its resolutions 1998/46 of 31 July 1998, 2007/34 of 27 July 2007, 2009/35 of 31 July 2009 and 2010/9 of 22 July 2010,

Expressing its conviction that no country graduating from the least developed countries category should have its positive development disrupted or reversed, but that it should be able to continue and sustain its progress and development, *Acknowledging* the contribution that the Committee for Development Policy can make to further strengthen the work of the Economic and Social Council by broadening and deepening the use of the expertise available in the Committee,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its thirteenth session;[75]

2. *Requests* the Committee, at its fourteenth session, to examine and make recommendations on the themes chosen by the Economic and Social Council for the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2012;

3. *Takes note* of the proposals made by the Committee regarding its future programme of work, in particular to monitor the development progress of Cape Verde and Maldives and review the existing smooth transition mechanisms to identify how they can be further strengthened or improved and better monitored;

4. *Recalls* its endorsement of the recommendation of the Committee that Equatorial Guinea be graduated from the list of least developed countries;

5. *Reiterates* its recommendation that the General Assembly take note of the recommendation of the Committee that Equatorial Guinea be graduated from the list of least developed countries;[76]

6. *Welcomes* the outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011, and notes the contributions of the Committee to the Conference;

7. *Requests* the Committee to monitor the development progress of countries graduating from the list of least developed countries and to include its findings in its annual report to the Economic and Social Council;

8. *Reiterates* the importance for development and trading partners to implement concrete measures in support of the transition strategy for ensuring durable graduation;

9. *Decides* to engage in, within existing resources, more frequent interactions with the Committee, and invites the Chair and, as necessary, other members of the Committee to meet with the Economic and Social Council, including, as appropriate:

(a) To discuss, prior to the annual substantive session of the Council, the views and recommendations on the themes of the high-level segment and other relevant issues contained in the annual report of the Committee to the Council;

(b) To exchange views, during the general segment, on the programme of work of the Committee on the themes to be addressed by the Council at the high-level segment of its following substantive session and on other pertinent issues that the Committee wishes to bring to the attention of the Council.

47th plenary meeting
27 July 2011

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[75] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 13* and corrigendum (E/2011/33 and Corr.1).

[76] See resolution 2009/35 of 31 July 2009.

2011/21
Human settlements

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions and decisions on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[77]

Acknowledging the work of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) towards attaining the goal of sustainable urban development and the implementation of the Habitat Agenda,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;[78]

2. *Encourages* the inclusion, where appropriate, of sustainable urbanization, including urban poverty reduction, slum upgrading, the role of local authorities, as well as urban resilience to natural disasters and the impact of climate change, as a cross-cutting issue in the preparations for, as well as the follow-up to, the outcome of relevant summits and major international conferences, including the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be convened in 2012;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of UN-Habitat on a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development,[79] prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 64/207 of 21 December 2009 and 65/165 of 20 December 2010, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the question of convening, in 2016, a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III), in collaboration with the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, for consideration by the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, and welcomes resolution 23/8 of 15 April 2011 of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat,[80] in which it invited the Assembly to deliberate at its sixty-sixth session on the question of convening, in 2016, a third United Nations Conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III);

4. *Invites* Governments and regional and local authorities, in accordance with national legislation, to enumerate the populations living in slums in their countries, regions and urban areas and, on that basis, to set, with the support of the international community, voluntary and realistic national, regional and local targets, to be attained by 2020, with regard to improving significantly the lives of slum-dwellers, in line with resolution 23/9 of 15 April 2011 of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, entitled "Global and national strategies and frameworks for improving the lives of slum-dwellers beyond the Millennium Development Goals target";[80]

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[77] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3–14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[78] E/2011/106.

[79] HSP/GC/23/2/Add.4.

[80] See A/66/8, annex.

5. *Decides* to transmit to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-sixth session the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;[78]

6. *Invites* countries in a position to do so and relevant organizations to provide voluntary funding for promoting the participation of developing countries in the meetings of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat and in the World Urban Forum, as well as in other relevant conferences on sustainable urbanization;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration at its substantive session of 2012 a report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

47th plenary meeting
27 July 2011

2011/22

Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its tenth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2002/40 of 19 December 2002, 2003/60 of 25 July 2003, 2005/3 of 31 March 2005, 2005/55 of 21 October 2005, 2006/47 of 28 July 2006, 2007/38 of 4 October 2007, 2008/32 of 25 July 2008, 2009/18 of 29 July 2009 and 2011/2 of 26 April 2011, all on public administration and development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 50/225 of 19 April 1996, 56/213 of 21 December 2001, 57/277 of 20 December 2002, 58/231 of 23 December 2003, 59/55 of 2 December 2004 and 60/34 of 30 November 2005, all on public administration and development,

Recognizing the work of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration in providing policy advice and programmatic guidance to the Economic and Social Council on issues related to governance and public administration in development,

Taking note of the support being provided by the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance to countries on institutional and human resource capacity, development management, electronic and mobile government development, and citizen engagement in the public sector,

Taking note also of the discussions held during the tenth session of the Committee on post-conflict and post-disaster countries as well as on social protection for vulnerable populations, and having considered the recommendations made therein,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its tenth session[81] and of the focus of the Committee on "Local public governance and administration for results: how local public administration should be improved to support the implementation of the internationally agreed

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[81] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 24* (E/2011/44).

development agenda, including the Millennium Development Goals" as the theme of its eleventh session, in 2012;

2. *Requests* the Secretariat:

(a) To continue to support the development of the United Nations Public Administration Network for partnership-building, knowledge dissemination and the exchange of knowledge, best practices and lessons learned in the area of public administration;

(b) To continue to develop and promote the United Nations Public Administration Country Studies, which contains analytical and case studies, guidelines and other knowledge-sharing outputs on best practices and lessons learned in governance for development, including for post-conflict countries and countries facing the cumulative effects of successive disasters;

(c) To better publicize the opportunity represented by the United Nations Public Service Awards, to disseminate information on good practices and innovation from the awards and to strive to better promote and utilize innovative public administration initiatives, including those identified within the context of the awards;

(d) To continue to enhance, within existing resources, its support for capacity-building in the public sector, including in human resource development, promoting participatory governance institutions with a view to making public administration more open, transparent, accountable and responsive to citizens in all countries, and use case studies, as appropriate, in capacity-building and training activities, and assess the impact of these case studies;

(e) To continue to assist in analysis, policy options and capacity-building, including for post-conflict countries, particularly on their governance capacities for development;

(f) To continue to provide countries in post-disaster situations with policy advice, capacity-building actions and tools for engaging citizens, civil society organizations and the private sector in recovery and reconstruction efforts, deepening public accountability and preventing corruption;

(g) To continue activities around the themes of public service delivery and the engagement of citizens in accountability and preventing corruption;

(h) To continue to assist in capacity-building and technical cooperation for e-government, including through the further development of the Measurement and Evaluation Tool for E-Government Readiness;

3. *Encourages* the Committee to focus its efforts to achieve fully developed, consensus-based views and recommendations on issues related to public administration.

47th plenary meeting
27 July 2011

2011/23
Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2004/69 of 11 November 2004,

Recognizing the call made in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[82] for the strengthening of international tax cooperation through enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities and greater coordination of the work of the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant regional organizations, giving special attention to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,[83]

Recalling the request to the Economic and Social Council made in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development[84] and the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development[85] to examine the strengthening of the institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters,[86]

Recognizing that, while each country is responsible for its tax system, it is important to support efforts in these areas by strengthening technical assistance and enhancing international cooperation and participation in addressing international tax matters, including in the area of double taxation,

Recognizing also the need for an inclusive, participatory and broad-based dialogue on international cooperation in tax matters,

Noting the activities developing within the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant subregional and regional organizations, and recognizing the need to promote collaboration between the United Nations and other international bodies dealing with cooperation in tax matters,

Welcoming the discussion in the Economic and Social Council on 26 April 2011 on international cooperation in tax matters,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on its sixth session,[87]

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters to implement the mandate given to it in Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/69, and encourages the Committee to continue its efforts in this regard;

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[82] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[83] Ibid., para. 64.

[84] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

[85] General Assembly resolution 63/303, annex.

[86] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex, para. 16, and Assembly resolution 63/303, annex, para. 56 (c).

[87] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 25* (E/2010/45).

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including the Committee,[**] and acknowledges the need for enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities on issues related to international cooperation in tax matters;

3. *Recognizes* the need for continued consultations to explore options with regard to the strengthening of institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including on the issue of the conversion of the Committee into an intergovernmental subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council;

4. *Emphasizes* that it is important for the Committee to enhance its collaboration with other international organizations active in the area of international tax cooperation, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council a report on the role and work of the Committee in promoting international cooperation in tax matters, including further options to strengthen the work of the Committee and its cooperation with concerned multilateral bodies and relevant regional and subregional organizations;

6. *Decides* to hold a one-day meeting in 2012 in conjunction with the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to consider international cooperation in tax matters, including institutional arrangements to promote such cooperation;

7. *Encourages* the President of the Economic and Social Council to issue invitations to representatives of national tax authorities to attend the meeting;

8. *Stresses* the need for appropriate funding for the subsidiary bodies of the Committee to enable those bodies to fulfil their mandates;

9. *Reiterates*, in this regard, its appeal to Member States, relevant organizations and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund for International Cooperation in Tax Matters established by the Secretary-General in order to supplement regular budgetary resources, and invites the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to that end.

47th plenary meeting
27 July 2011

[**] E/2011/76.

2011/24
Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 2010/240 of 21 July 2010, in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its substantive session of 2011 a report on global geographic information management,

Recalling also Statistical Commission decision 41/110 of 26 February 2010,[89] in which the Commission requested the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to convene a meeting of an international expert group to address global geographic information management issues, including reviewing the existing mechanisms and exploring the possibility of creating a global forum,

Recalling further the resolution on global geographic information management adopted by the eighteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific,[90] in which the Conference requested the Secretary-General and the Secretariat of the United Nations to initiate discussions and prepare a report, for submission to the Economic and Social Council, on global coordination of geographic information management, including consideration of the possible creation of a United Nations global forum for the exchange of information between countries and other interested parties, and in particular for sharing best practices in legal and policy instruments, institutional management models, technical solutions and standards, interoperability of systems and data, and sharing mechanisms that guarantee easy and timely accessibility of geographic information and services,

Recognizing the importance of integrating cartographic and statistical information, as well as spatial data, with a view to fostering location-based geospatial information, applications and services,

Recognizing also the role of the United Nations in promoting international cooperation on cartography, geographical names and geospatial information, including through the organization of conferences, expert meetings, technical publications, training courses and cooperation projects,

Taking into account the urgent need to take concrete action to strengthen international cooperation in the area of global geospatial information,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on global geospatial information management[91] and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Recognizes* the need to promote international cooperation in the field of global geospatial information;

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[89] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 4* (E/2010/24), chap. I, sect. B.

[90] See *Eighteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific: Report of the Conference, Bangkok, 26-29 October 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.I.2), chap. IV, sect. B.

[91] E/2011/89.

3. *Decides*, in this regard, to establish the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to the present resolution, to be established and administered within existing resources and organized accordingly, and requests the Committee to present to the Economic and Social Council in 2016 a comprehensive review of all aspects of its work and operations, in order to allow Member States to assess its effectiveness;

4. *Encourages* Member States to hold regular high-level, multi-stakeholder discussions on global geospatial information, including through the convening of global forums, with a view to promoting a comprehensive dialogue with all relevant actors and bodies;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting national, regional and global efforts to foster the exchange of knowledge and expertise, to assist developing countries in building and strengthening national capacities in this field.

47th plenary meeting
27 July 2011

Annex

Terms of reference of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

Objectives and functions

1. The objectives and functions of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management will be:

(a) To provide a forum for coordination and dialogue among Member States, and between Member States and relevant international organizations, including the United Nations regional cartographic conferences and their permanent committees on spatial data infrastructures, on enhanced cooperation in the field of global geospatial information;

(b) To propose workplans and guidelines with a view to promoting common principles, policies, methods, mechanisms and standards for the interoperability and interchangeability of geospatial data and services;

(c) To provide a platform for the development of effective strategies on how to build and strengthen national capacity concerning geospatial information, especially in developing countries, and, in this regard, to assist interested countries in developing the full potential of geospatial information and the underlying technology;

(d) To compile and disseminate best practices and experiences of national, regional and international bodies on geospatial information related, inter alia, to legal instruments, management models and technical standards, thus contributing to the establishment of spatial data infrastructures, while allowing for flexibility in the development of national geospatial activities;

(e) In performing its functions, the Committee should build upon and make use of the existing work of other forums and mechanisms in related fields.

Membership, composition and terms of office

2. The Committee will comprise experts from all Member States, as well as experts from international organizations as observers. In appointing their national representatives, Member States will seek to designate experts with specific knowledge drawn from the interrelated fields of surveying, geography, cartography and mapping, remote sensing, land/sea and geographic information systems and environmental protection.

3. The Committee will elect two Co-Chairs during each session from among its members, respecting geographical balance and representation.

4. The Committee may establish, as and when needed, informal working groups or subcommittees to deal with specific issues related to its work programme.

Reporting procedure

5. The Committee will report to the Economic and Social Council.

Frequency of meetings

6. The Committee will normally meet once a year and may hold, under exceptional circumstances, additional meetings, as appropriate.

Secretariat

7. The Committee will be supported by the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Cartographic Section of the Department of Field Support.

Meeting documentation

8. Meeting documentation will include an agenda, the previous report of the Committee, thematic notes prepared by working groups or subcommittees, notes by the Secretariat of the United Nations, and other relevant documents prepared by external experts or expert groups.

2011/25

Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1999/65 of 26 October 1999 and 2009/19 of 29 July 2009,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals during the biennium 2009–2010,[92]

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[92] E/2011/91.

A. Work of the Committee regarding the transport of dangerous goods

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals for the harmonization of codes and regulations relating to the transport of dangerous goods,

Bearing in mind the need to maintain safety standards at all times and to facilitate trade, as well as the importance of these issues to the various organizations responsible for modal regulations, while meeting the growing concern for the protection of life, property and the environment through the safe and secure transport of dangerous goods,

Noting the ever-increasing volume of dangerous goods being introduced into worldwide commerce and the rapid expansion of technology and innovation,

Recalling that, while the major international instruments governing the transport of dangerous goods by the various modes of transport and many national regulations are now better harmonized with the Model Regulations annexed to the Committee's recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods, further work on harmonizing these instruments is necessary to enhance safety and to facilitate trade, and recalling also that uneven progress in the updating of national inland transport legislation in some countries of the world continues to present serious challenges to international multimodal transport,

Noting with concern that, despite the recommendations contained in chapter 5.5 of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations*,[93] intended to alert workers involved in opening and unloading transport units containing general cargo that has been fumigated prior to shipment for phytosanitary purposes and who may be unfamiliar with the substantial risks of asphyxiation, intoxication and death when such units have not been ventilated, accidents during such operations are still reported in port areas and inland container depots,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals with respect to matters relating to the transport of dangerous goods, including their security in transport;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate the new and amended recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods[94] to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations concerned;

(b) To publish the seventeenth revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations*[95] and amendment 1 to the fifth revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods:*

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[93] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.VIII.2 and corrigendum.

[94] See ST/SG/AC.10/38/Add.1 and 2.

[95] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.VIII.1.

Manual of Tests and Criteria[96] in all the official languages of the United Nations, in the most cost-effective manner, no later than the end of 2011;

(c) To make those publications available on the website of the Economic Commission for Europe,[97] which provides secretariat services to the Committee, in book format and also as a CD-ROM;

3. *Invites* all Governments, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other international organizations concerned to transmit to the secretariat of the Committee their views on the Committee's work, together with any comments that they may wish to make on the recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods;

4. *Invites* all interested Governments, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and the international organizations concerned to take into account the recommendations of the Committee when developing or updating appropriate codes and regulations;

5. *Invites*, in particular, the Governments of Member States, the International Labour Organization and the International Maritime Organization to draw the attention of authorities and other entities concerned with workplace safety to the warning, marking, documentation and training provisions contained in chapter 5.5 of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations*[93] or in the *International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code*, concerning fumigated cargo transport units, and to take appropriate steps to ensure their implementation and workers' awareness;

6. *Requests* the Committee to study, in consultation with the International Maritime Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the regional commissions and the intergovernmental organizations concerned, the possibilities of improving the implementation of the Model Regulations on the transport of dangerous goods in all countries for the purposes of ensuring a high level of safety and eliminating technical barriers to international trade, including through the further harmonization of international agreements or conventions governing the international transport of dangerous goods;

7. *Invites* all Governments, as well as the regional commissions and organizations concerned, the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization to provide feedback to the Committee regarding differences between the provisions of national, regional or international legal instruments and those of the Model Regulations, in order to enable the Committee to develop cooperative guidelines for enhancing consistency between these requirements and reducing unnecessary impediments; to identify existing substantive and international, regional and national differences, with the aim of reducing those differences in modal treatment to the greatest extent practical and ensuring that where differences are necessary they do not pose impediments to the safe and efficient transport of dangerous goods; and to undertake an editorial review of the Model Regulations and various modal instruments with the aim of improving clarity, user friendliness and ease of translation;

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[96] ST/SG/AC.10/11/Rev.5/Amend.1.

[97] www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.html.

B. Work of the Committee regarding the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Bearing in mind that in paragraph 23 (*c*) of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[98] countries were encouraged to implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008,

Bearing in mind also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 57/253 of 20 December 2002, endorsed the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and requested the Economic and Social Council to implement the provisions of the Plan relevant to its mandate and, in particular, to promote the implementation of Agenda 21[99] by strengthening system-wide coordination,

Noting with satisfaction:

(a) That the Economic Commission for Europe and all United Nations programmes and specialized agencies concerned with chemical safety in the field of transport or of the environment, in particular the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization, have already taken appropriate steps to amend or update their legal instruments in order to give effect to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals or are considering amending them as soon as possible,

(b) That the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization are also taking appropriate steps to adapt their existing chemical safety recommendations, codes and guidelines to the Globally Harmonized System, in particular in the areas of occupational health and safety, pesticide management and the prevention and treatment of poisoning,

(c) That the Globally Harmonized System has been in force in Mauritius since 2004,[100]

(d) That New Zealand, where the first edition of the Globally Harmonized System has been in use since 2001, is updating its national legislation in accordance with the provisions of the third revised edition,[100]

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[98] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[99] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[100] Information on implementation of the Globally Harmonized System by country and through international legal instruments, recommendations, codes and guidelines is available from www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/implementation_e.html.

(e) That in the European Union, the first adaptation[101] to technical progress to its Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation,[102] implementing the Globally Harmonized System in its member States and in the European Economic Area, entered into force on 25 September 2009 and that a second adaptation, intended to bring the Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation in line with the provisions of the third revised edition of the Globally Harmonized System, is expected to be published within the first half of 2011,[100]

(f) That in Serbia national legislation implementing the Globally Harmonized System entered into force on 18 September 2010,[100]

(g) That in the United States of America, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the Department of Labor published on 30 September 2009 a proposed rule to modify its existing Hazard Communication Standard to conform with the third revised edition of the Globally Harmonized System,[100]

(h) That implementation of the Globally Harmonized System has started in the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Viet Nam,[100]

(i) That other Member States (e.g., Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Japan, Malaysia, the Russian Federation, South Africa and Switzerland) participating in the activities of the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals are actively preparing revisions of national legislation or have developed or already issued standards applicable to chemicals in implementation of the Globally Harmonized System,[100]

(j) That a number of United Nations programmes and specialized agencies and regional organizations, in particular the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Governments, the European Union and non-governmental organizations representing the chemical industry, have organized or contributed to multiple workshops, seminars and other capacity-building activities at the international, regional, subregional and national levels in order to raise administration, health sector and industry awareness and to prepare for or support the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System,

Aware that effective implementation will require further cooperation between the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and the international bodies concerned, continued efforts by the Governments of Member States, cooperation with the industry and other stakeholders, and significant support for capacity-building activities in countries with economies in transition and developing countries,

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[101] Commission Regulation (EC) No. 790/2009 of 10 August 2009, amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (*Official Journal of the European Union*, vol. 52, L 235 of 5 September 2009).

[102] Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (*Official Journal of the European Union*, vol. 51, L 353 of 31 December 2008). The Regulation entered into force on 20 January 2009.

Recalling the particular significance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the International Labour Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Global Partnership for Capacity-building to Implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals for building capacities at all levels,

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General on the publication of the third revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals*[103] in the six official languages of the United Nations, in book form and on CD-ROM, and its availability, together with related informational material, on the website of the Economic Commission for Europe[97] which provides secretariat services to the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Committee, the Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned for their fruitful cooperation and their commitment to the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate the amendments[104] to the third revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals* to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned;

(b) To publish the fourth revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals*[105] in all the official languages of the United Nations in the most cost-effective manner, no later than the end of 2011, and to make it available on CD-ROM and on the website of the Economic Commission for Europe;

(c) To continue to make information on the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System available on the website of the Economic Commission for Europe;

4. *Invites* Governments that have not yet done so to take the necessary steps, through appropriate national procedures and/or legislation, to implement the Globally Harmonized System as soon as possible;

5. *Reiterates its invitation* to the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to promote the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System and, where relevant, to amend their respective international legal instruments addressing transport safety, workplace safety, consumer protection or the protection of the environment, so as to give effect to the Globally Harmonized System through such instruments;

6. *Invites* Governments, the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to provide feedback to the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System on the steps taken for the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System in all

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[103] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.II.E.10 and corrigendum.

[104] ST/SG/AC.10/38/Add.3.

[105] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.II.E.6.

relevant sectors, through international, regional or national legal instruments, recommendations, codes and guidelines, including, when applicable, information about the transitional periods for its implementation;

7. *Encourages* Governments, the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations, in particular those representing industry, to strengthen their support for the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System by providing financial contributions and/or technical assistance for capacity-building activities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

C. Programme of work of the Committee

Taking note of the programme of work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals for the biennium 2011–2012 as contained in paragraphs 48 and 49 of the report of the Secretary-General,[92]

Noting the relatively poor level of participation of experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the work of the Committee and the need to promote their wider participation in its work,

1. *Decides* to approve the programme of work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;

2. *Stresses* the importance of the participation of experts from developing countries and from countries with economies in transition in the work of the Committee, calls in that regard for voluntary contributions to facilitate their participation, including through support for travel and daily subsistence, and invites Member States and international organizations in a position to do so to contribute;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council in 2013 a report on the implementation of the present resolution, the recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

47th plenary meeting
27 July 2011

2011/26
Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,[106] and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,[107]

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[106] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000,[108] the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002[109] and General Assembly resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Taking note of the conclusions of the African Union Extraordinary Summit on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa, held in Ouagadougou on 8 and 9 September 2004,

Recognizing the commitments made with regard to meeting the special needs of Africa at the 2005 World Summit[110] and reaffirmed in the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 22 September 2008,[111]

Remaining concerned that Africa is the only continent currently not on track to achieve any of the goals set out in the Millennium Declaration by 2015, and in this regard emphasizing that concerted efforts and continued support are required to fulfil the commitments to address the special needs of Africa,

Expressing deep concern that attainment of the social development objectives may be hindered by the financial and economic crisis, as well as by challenges brought about by the food and energy crises and by climate change,

Recognizing that capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and best practices are essential for the successful implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[112] and recognizing also the need for continued support from the international community, New Partnership for Africa's Development partners and United Nations agencies,

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized and that the development efforts of such countries need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,[113]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[114]

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[107] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

[108] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[109] See General Assembly resolution 57/2.

[110] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[111] See General Assembly resolution 63/1.

[112] A/57/304, annex.

[113] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[114] E/CN.5/2011/4.

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development[112] to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to intensify their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and creating an environment conducive to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

3. *Also welcomes* the good progress that has been made in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, as reflected in particular by the number of countries that have signed up to participate in the Mechanism, the completion of the peer review process in some countries, the progress in implementing the recommendations of those reviews in some countries and the completion of the self-assessment process, the hosting of country support missions and the launching of the national preparatory process for the peer review in others, and urges African States that have not yet done so to join the Mechanism, as a matter of priority, and to strengthen the peer review process so as to ensure its efficient performance;

4. *Welcomes in particular* the organization of the first session of the African Union Conference of Ministers in charge of Social Development, and recalls in this regard the African Common Position on Social Integration and the Social Policy Framework for Africa, both of which have been endorsed by Africa's Heads of State;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by African countries and regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union, to mainstream a gender perspective and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership, including the implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that the African Union and the regional economic communities have a critical role to play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard encourages African countries, with the assistance of their development partners, to increase and coordinate effectively their support for enhancing the capacities of these institutions and to promote regional cooperation and social and economic integration in Africa;

7. *Also emphasizes* that progress in the implementation of the New Partnership depends also on a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development, including measures to promote a policy environment conducive to private sector development and entrepreneurship;

8. *Further emphasizes* that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society, including non-governmental and community-based organizations, and the private sector are among the indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development;

9. *Emphasizes* that the increasingly unacceptably high poverty levels and social exclusion faced by most African countries require a comprehensive approach to the development and implementation of social and economic policies, inter alia, to reduce poverty, to promote economic activity, growth and sustainable development to ensure employment creation and decent work for all, to promote education, health and social protection and to enhance social inclusion, political

stability, democracy and good governance and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, so as to ensure the achievement of Africa's social and economic objectives;

10. *Recognizes* that while social development is primarily the responsibility of Governments, international cooperation and assistance are essential for the full achievement of that goal;

11. *Also recognizes* the contribution made by Member States to the implementation of the New Partnership in the context of South-South cooperation, and encourages the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of African countries, including through trilateral cooperation;

12. *Welcomes* the various important initiatives undertaken by Africa's development partners in recent years, and in this regard emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa through ensuring the effective implementation of existing commitments, including through the African Union/New Partnership for Africa's Development African Action Plan 2010-2015;

13. *Recognizes* the Regional Coordination Mechanism of United Nations agencies and organizations working in Africa in support of the African Union and its New Partnership for Africa's Development Programme of Action, which aims to ensure coordination and coherence in the delivery of support for greater effectiveness and impact through increased joint programming and joint implementation of activities;

14. *Urges* continuous support for measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, with a special emphasis on the Millennium Development Goals related to poverty and hunger, health, education, empowerment of women and gender equality, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, enhanced official development assistance, increased foreign direct investment and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, empowerment of women in all aspects, including economic and political aspects, the promotion of social protection systems and the conclusion of the round of negotiations of the World Trade Organization;

15. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the commitments made by Governments during the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997–2006) has fallen short of expectations, and welcomes the proclamation of the Second Decade (2008–2017) by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007 in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals;

16. *Encourages* all development partners to implement the principles of aid effectiveness, as recalled in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development adopted on 2 December 2008 by the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus;[115]

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[115] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

17. *Recognizes* the need for national Governments and the international community to make continued efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support the development of African countries;

18. *Acknowledges* the activities of the Bretton Woods institutions and the African Development Bank in African countries, and invites those institutions to continue their support for the implementation of the priorities and objectives of the New Partnership;

19. *Encourages* Africa's development partners to continue to integrate the priorities, values, and principles of the New Partnership into their development assistance programmes;

20. *Encourages* African countries and their development partners to place people at the centre of Government development action and to secure core investment spending in health, education and social safety nets;

21. *Notes* the growing collaboration among the entities of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, and requests the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters;

22. *Emphasizes* the importance for the cluster working on communication, advocacy and outreach to continue to muster international support for the New Partnership and to urge the United Nations system to demonstrate more evidence of cross-sectoral synergies to promote a comprehensive approach regarding successive phases of planning and implementation of social development programmes in Africa;

23. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the 2005 World Summit, to urge the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to assist African countries in implementing quick-impact initiatives, based on their national development priorities and strategies, to enable them to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and in this respect acknowledges commitments made by development partners;

24. *Encourages* the international community to support African countries in addressing the challenges of climate change by providing the financial and technological resources and capacity-building needed to support adaptation and mitigation action;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take measures to strengthen the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, and requests the Office to collaborate with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and to include the social dimensions of the New Partnership in its comprehensive reports to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

26. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to discuss in its annual programme of work those regional programmes that promote social development so as to enable all regions to share experiences and best practices, with the agreement of concerned countries, and in this regard, work programmes of the Commission should include priority areas of the New Partnership, as appropriate;

27. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development should continue to give prominence to and raise awareness of the social dimensions of the New Partnership at its fiftieth session;

28. *Requests the Secretary-General*, in collaboration with the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, taking into consideration General Assembly resolutions 62/179 of 19 December 2007, 63/267 of 31 March 2009 and 64/258 of 16 March 2010, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", to submit to the Commission for Social Development for its consideration at its fiftieth session a report on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

48th plenary meeting
28 July 2011

2011/27
Further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities and mainstreaming disability in the development agenda

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,[116] and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,[117]

Recalling also the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[118] the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities[119] and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[120] in which persons with disabilities are recognized as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development,

Recalling further its previous resolutions concerning persons with disabilities and further promotion of equalization of opportunities and mainstreaming of disability in the development agenda and the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly,

Welcoming the fact that, since the opening for signature on 30 March 2007 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto,[121] one hundred and forty-seven States have signed and ninety-seven States and one regional integration organization have ratified the Convention and ninety States have signed and sixty States have ratified the Optional Protocol, and encouraging all States that have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying the Convention and the Optional Protocol,

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[116] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[117] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

[118] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation I (IV), adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 37/52.

[119] General Assembly resolution 48/96, annex.

[120] General Assembly resolution 61/106, annex I.

[121] Ibid., annex II.

Acknowledging that the majority of the 690 million persons with disabilities in the world live in conditions of poverty, and in this regard recognizing the critical need to address the impact of poverty on persons with disabilities,

Noting that persons with disabilities make up an estimated 10 per cent of the world's population, of whom 80 per cent live in developing countries, and recognizing the important role of international cooperation in supporting national efforts to mainstream disability in the development agenda, in particular for developing countries,

Emphasizing the importance of the collection and compilation of national data and information regarding the situation of persons with disabilities, following existing guidelines on disability statistics, that are disaggregated by gender and age, which could be used by Governments to enable their development policy planning, monitoring, evaluation and implementation to be disability-sensitive, in particular in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities, while reiterating the request to the United Nations system to facilitate technical assistance within existing resources, including the provision of assistance, in particular to developing countries, for capacity-building and for the collection and compilation of national and regional data and statistics on disabilities,

Convinced that addressing the profound social, cultural and economic disadvantage and exclusion experienced by many persons with disabilities, and that promoting the use of universal design as appropriate, as well as the progressive removal of barriers to their full and effective participation in all aspects of development, and promoting their economic, social and cultural rights, will further the equalization of opportunities and contribute to the realization of a "society for all" in the twenty-first century,

Stressing that the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities emphasizes the importance of international cooperation for improving the living conditions of persons with disabilities in every country, particularly in developing countries, and promotes the full realization of the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of persons with disabilities,

Underlining the importance of mobilizing resources at all levels for the successful implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and recognizing the importance of international cooperation and its promotion in support of national efforts, in particular in developing countries,

1. *Welcomes* the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[122] particularly the recognition that policies and actions must also focus on persons with disabilities so that they benefit from progress towards achieving the Goals;

2. *Calls upon* Member States and United Nations bodies and agencies to include disability issues and persons with disabilities in reviewing progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and to step up efforts to include in

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[122] See General Assembly resolution 65/1.

their assessment the extent to which persons with disabilities are able to benefit from efforts to achieve the Goals;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to enable persons with disabilities to participate as agents and beneficiaries of development, in particular in all efforts towards eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability and developing a global partnership for development, are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

4. *Encourages* all Member States, concerned intergovernmental organizations, international and regional organizations and civil society, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities, and the private sector, to engage in cooperative arrangements aimed at providing the necessary technical and expert assistance to enhance capacities in mainstreaming disability, including the perspective of persons with disabilities, in the development agenda, and in this regard encourages the Secretariat and other relevant bodies to find improved ways to enhance international technical cooperation;

5. *Welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development, and takes note of his report;[123]

6. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for the period from 2012 to 2014, in accordance with the provisions set down in section IV of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities[119] to further their promotion and monitoring, including the human rights dimension of disability, and with the provisions of the present resolution, and in this regard reaffirms paragraph 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/20 of 24 July 2008;

7. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to further:

(a) Raise awareness of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[120] the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons[118] and the Standard Rules;

(b) Promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities and the mainstreaming of disability issues in development programmes and strategies at the national, regional and international levels;

(c) Promote international cooperation, including technical cooperation, that is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities, as well as the exchange and sharing of expertise and best practices on disability issues;

(d) Collaborate, in fulfilment of the above tasks, with all relevant stakeholders, including organizations of persons with disabilities;

8. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to contribute to the planned high-level meeting of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly and its preparation, taking account of the priorities of the international community in strengthening efforts to ensure accessibility for and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development efforts;

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[123] E/CN.5/2011/9.

9. *Expresses concern* at the lack of sufficient resources for the Special Rapporteur, and recognizes the importance of providing adequate resources for the implementation of his mandate;

10. *Encourages* Member States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability in order to support the activities of the Special Rapporteur as well as new and expanded initiatives to strengthen national capacities for the equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities;

11. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its fiftieth session an annual report on his activities in implementing the present resolution.

48th plenary meeting
28 July 2011

2011/28

Modalities for the second review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that, in the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, adopted by the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002,[124] the systematic review of its implementation by Member States was requested as being essential for its success in improving the quality of life of older persons,

Recalling also that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2003/14 of 21 July 2003, invited Governments, the United Nations system and civil society to participate in a bottom-up approach to the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action,

Bearing in mind that the Commission for Social Development, in its resolution 42/1 of 13 February 2004, decided to undertake the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action every five years,[125]

Recalling that, in its resolution 2010/14 of 22 July 2010, it decided that the procedure for the second review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action would follow the set procedure of the first review and appraisal exercise, further decided to conduct the second global review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action in 2013 at the fifty-first session of the Commission for Social Development and endorsed the theme "Full implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing: social situation, well-being and dignity, development and the full realization of all human rights for older persons" for the second review and appraisal exercise,

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[124] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8–12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[125] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 6* (E/2004/26), chap. I, sect. E.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/182 of 21 December 2010, on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing, in which the Assembly established an open-ended working group, open to all States Members of the United Nations, for the purpose of strengthening the protection of the human rights of older persons by considering the existing international framework of the human rights of older persons and identifying possible gaps and how best to address them, including by considering, as appropriate, the feasibility of further instruments and measures,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,[126]

1. *Endorses* the timeline for carrying out the second review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[124] as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General;[126]

2. *Invites* Member States to identify actions they have taken since the first review and appraisal exercise, with the aim of presenting this information to the regional commissions during 2012, and invites each Member State to decide for itself the actions or activities it intends to review, utilizing a bottom-up participatory approach;

3. *Encourages* Member States to establish or strengthen a national coordinating body or mechanism, as appropriate, to, inter alia, facilitate the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, including its review and appraisal;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to utilize more fully, within their specific national circumstances, a bottom-up participatory approach to review and appraisal, and invites Member States to consider utilizing in their national review and appraisal exercise, if they so desire, a combination of quantitative and participatory qualitative data-gathering and analysis, including, where appropriate, sharing of best practices in such data collection;

5. *Encourages* the regional commissions to continue to facilitate the review and appraisal exercise at the regional level including through consultation with relevant regional bodies, as appropriate, by:

(a) Promoting networking and the sharing of information and experiences;

(b) Assisting and providing advice to Governments in the gathering, synthesis and analysis of information, as well as in the presentation of the findings of national reviews and appraisals;

(c) Providing an analysis of the main findings, identifying key priority action areas and good practices and suggesting policy responses by 2012;

6. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to support Member States in their national efforts for review and appraisal by providing, upon their request, technical assistance for capacity-building;

7. *Encourages* the international community, including international and bilateral donors, to enhance international cooperation, in keeping with internationally agreed goals, to support national efforts to eradicate poverty in order to ensure sustainable social and economic support for older persons, including by strengthening national capacity in the area of policy development and

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[126] E/CN.5/2011/7.

implementation with regard to older persons, while bearing in mind that countries have the primary responsibility for their own economic and social development;

8. *Encourages* Member States and United Nations organizations, where appropriate, to provide support to regional commissions in facilitating the review and appraisal process and organizing regional conferences to review national review and appraisal results in 2012;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its fiftieth session, in 2012, a report including the analysis of the preliminary findings of the second review and appraisal exercise, together with the identification of prevalent and emerging issues and related policy options;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its fifty-first session, in 2013, a report including the conclusions of the second review and appraisal exercise, together with the identification of prevalent and emerging issues and related policy options.

48th plenary meeting
28 July 2011

2011/29
Preparation for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 47/237 of 20 September 1993, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997, 54/124 of 17 December 1999, 56/113 of 19 December 2001, 57/164 of 18 December 2002, 58/15 of 3 December 2003, 59/111 of 6 December 2004, 59/147 of 20 December 2004, 60/133 of 16 December 2005, 62/129 of 18 December 2007 and 64/133 of 18 December 2009 concerning the proclamation of the International Year of the Family and the preparations for, observance of and follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family,

Recognizing that the preparation for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family provide a useful opportunity to draw further attention to the objectives of the Year for increasing cooperation at all levels on family issues and for undertaking concerted actions to strengthen family-centred policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

Recognizing also that the follow-up to the International Year of the Family is an integral part of the agenda and of the multi-year programme of work of the Commission for Social Development until 2014,

Noting the active role of the United Nations in enhancing international cooperation in family-related issues, in particular in the areas of research and information, including the compilation, analysis and dissemination of data,

Noting also the importance of designing, implementing and monitoring family-oriented policies, especially in the areas of poverty eradication, full employment and decent work, work-family balance, social integration and intergenerational solidarity, *Recognizing* that the overall objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes continue to guide national and international efforts to improve family well-being worldwide,

Emphasizing that it is necessary to increase coordination of the activities of the United Nations system on family-related issues in order to contribute fully to the effective implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and the preparations for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family[127] and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Urges* Member States to view 2014 as a target year by which concrete efforts will be taken to improve family well-being through the implementation of effective national policies, strategies and programmes;

3. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to review annually the preparations for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family as part of its agenda and of its multi-year programme of work until 2014;

4. *Also requests* the Commission for Social Development to consider the following themes to guide the preparations for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family: (a) poverty eradication: confronting family poverty and social exclusion; (b) full employment and decent work: ensuring work-family balance; (c) social integration: advancing social integration and intergenerational solidarity;

5. *Invites* Member States to consider undertaking activities in preparation for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at the national level;

6. *Encourages* Member States to continue their efforts to develop appropriate policies to address family poverty, social exclusion and work-family balance and to share good practices in those areas;

7. *Encourages* United Nations agencies and bodies, including the regional commissions, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and research and academic institutions, to work closely with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat in a coordinated manner on family-related issues, including the upcoming preparations for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family;

8. *Encourages* the regional commissions, within their respective mandates and resources, to participate in the preparatory process of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and to play an active role in facilitating regional cooperation in this regard, and invites Member States, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions to support, as appropriate, the preparations for regional meetings in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, through the Commission for Social

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[127] A/66/62-E/2011/4.

Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution, including a description of the state of preparation for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at all levels.

48th plenary meeting
28 July 2011

2011/30

Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001, on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in which it stipulated the guidelines in accordance with which, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,[128] should be held,

"*Emphasizing* the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

"*Acknowledging* that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

"*Recalling* its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies consistent and coherent with the commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits, emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits and invited its intergovernmental bodies to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

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[128] General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex.

"*Recalling also* its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, in which it endorsed the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, as adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider at its twentieth session options to improve the efficiency of the process involved in the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[129]

"2. *Reiterates* its invitation to Governments to take into consideration the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World[130] and the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make all efforts, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein, taking into account the economic, social, legal and cultural specificities of their respective States;

"3. *Recalls* its resolution 62/173 of 18 December 2007, in which it endorsed the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its meeting held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006;[131]

"4. *Invites* Member States to provide their suggestions in relation to the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-first session on the suggestions made by Member States;

"5. *Recommends*, in order to strengthen the outcome of future crime congresses, that the number of their agenda items and workshops be limited, and encourages the holding of side events that are focused on and complement the agenda items and workshops;

"6. *Requests* the Commission to approve at its twenty-first session the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Thirteenth Congress."

48th plenary meeting
28 July 2011

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[129] E/CN.15/2011/15.

[130] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

[131] See E/CN.15/2007/6.

2011/31

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Reaffirming* all General Assembly and Security Council resolutions related to technical assistance in countering terrorism,
>
> "*Stressing again* the need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation to effectively prevent and combat terrorism, in particular by enhancing the national capacity of States through the provision of technical assistance, based on the needs and priorities identified by requesting States,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 65/232 of 21 December 2010, in which it, inter alia, reiterated its request to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism through the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism,
>
> "*Recalling also* its resolution 64/297 of 8 September 2010, in which it reaffirmed the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy[132] and underlined the importance of greater cooperation among United Nations entities and of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system, as well as the need to continue to promote transparency and to avoid duplication,
>
> "*Recalling further* the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[133]
>
> "*Reiterating* all aspects of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the need for States to continue to implement it,
>
> "*Reaffirming* its resolution 65/221 of 21 December 2010,
>
> "*Reaffirming also* its resolution 65/232 of 21 December 2010, in which it, inter alia, expressed deep concern about the connections, in some cases, between some forms of transnational organized crime and terrorism and emphasized the need to enhance cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen responses to that evolving challenge,

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[132] General Assembly resolution 60/288.

[133] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

"*Reiterating* that it is the primary responsibility of Member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and recognizing the need to enhance the important role the United Nations plays, in coordination with other international, regional and subregional organizations, in facilitating coherence in the implementation of the Strategy at the national, regional and global levels and in providing assistance, especially in the area of capacity-building,

"*Taking note* of the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, both adopted on 10 September 2010,[134]

"1. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the existing international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, in close coordination with the relevant entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States for the ratification and legislative incorporation of those international legal instruments;

"2. *Urges* Member States to continue to strengthen international coordination and cooperation in order to prevent and combat terrorism in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and, when appropriate, by entering into bilateral and multilateral treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance, and to ensure adequate training of all relevant personnel in executing international cooperation, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to provide technical assistance to Member States to that end, including by continuing and enhancing its assistance related to international legal cooperation pertaining to terrorism;

"3. *Stresses* the importance of the development and maintenance of fair and effective criminal justice systems, in accordance with applicable international law, as a fundamental basis of any strategy to counter terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, whenever appropriate, to take into account in its technical assistance to counter terrorism the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law;

"4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to continue to develop specialized legal knowledge in the area of counter-terrorism and pertinent thematic areas of relevance to the mandate of the Office and to provide assistance to requesting Member States with regard to criminal justice responses to terrorism, including, where appropriate, nuclear terrorism, the financing of terrorism and the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, as well as assistance to and support for victims of terrorism;

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[134] The International Conference on Air Law adopted the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation by a vote of 55 in favour and 14 not in favour. The Conference adopted the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft by a vote of 57 in favour and 13 not in favour.

"5. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to continue to develop its technical assistance programmes, in consultation with Member States, to assist them in ratifying and implementing the international legal instruments related to terrorism;

"6. *Also calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States to ratify and implement the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, including through targeted programmes and the training of relevant criminal justice officials, upon request, the development of and participation in relevant initiatives and the elaboration of technical tools and publications;

"7. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to strengthen its cooperation with international organizations and relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as with regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, in the delivery of technical assistance, whenever appropriate;

"8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to give high priority to the implementation of an integrated approach through the promotion of its regional and thematic programmes;

"9. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate and to address, as appropriate, including through the effective exchange of information and sharing of experiences, connections between terrorism and related criminal activities in order to enhance criminal justice responses to terrorism, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its relevant mandates, to support the efforts of Member States in this regard, upon request;

"10. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States that have supported the technical assistance activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through financial contributions, and invites Member States to consider making additional voluntary financial contributions, as well as providing in-kind support, especially in view of the need for enhanced and effective delivery of technical assistance to assist Member States with the implementation of relevant provisions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;[132]

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with sufficient resources to carry out activities, within its mandate, to assist Member States, upon request, in the implementation of the relevant elements of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

"12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

48th plenary meeting
28 July 2011

2011/32

Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Concerned* about the links between various types of transnational organized crime, including, as appropriate, drug trafficking and related offences provided for in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[135] and their impact on development as well as, in some cases, on security,

"*Concerned also* that transnational organized criminal groups expand their activities to various sectors of economies with a view, inter alia, to legalizing proceeds of various types of crime and utilizing them for criminal purposes,

"*Concerned further* about cases of transnational organized crime, including, as appropriate, drug trafficking and related offences provided for in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, that involve vast quantities of assets, which may exceed the resources of some States, and that may weaken governance systems, national economies and the rule of law, and bearing in mind in this regard, inter alia, paragraph 50 of the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[136]

"*Conscious* of the need to enhance international cooperation to effectively prevent, detect and deter international transfers of illicitly acquired assets resulting from transnational organized crime, including, as appropriate, drug trafficking and related offences provided for in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

"*Recognizing* that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the United Nations Convention against Corruption[137] and other relevant instruments, including the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[138] as well as relevant resolutions of other United Nations bodies, contribute to a global framework for preventing and countering the illicit flow of funds, including through money-laundering,

"*Recognizing also* that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in

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[135] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[136] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C; see also A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

[137] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[138] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 provide a fundamental global framework of international standards for States parties for preventing and combating money-laundering,

"*Recalling* its resolution 65/232 of 21 December 2010, on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and welcoming in particular the use of its technical cooperation capacity for preventing and countering the illicit flow of funds,

"*Recalling also* paragraph 23 of the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[139] in which Member States were encouraged to consider developing strategies or policies to combat illicit financial flows,

"*Noting with interest* the work undertaken in countering money-laundering within the framework of relevant specialized regional and international bodies, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, regional bodies similar to the Task Force, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization,

"*Noting with interest also* the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism and the evaluation of the Global Programme by the Independent Evaluation Unit,

"*Convinced* that technical assistance can play an important role in enhancing the ability of States, including by strengthening capacity- and institution-building, to prevent, detect and deter illicit financial flows originating from transnational organized crime, including, as appropriate, drug trafficking and related offences provided for in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

"*Aware* that the availability of information on illicit financial flows resulting from transnational organized crime, including as appropriate, drug trafficking and related offences provided for in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, is very limited, and aware of the need to improve the quality, scope and completeness of such information,

"*Noting* the many methods used by transnational organized criminal groups for laundering proceeds of crime, including through illicit trafficking in precious metals and the associated raw materials, and welcoming further research by Member States and other entities to study such methods,

"*Taking note* of the analytical work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which provides a preliminary overview of different forms of emerging criminal activity and their negative impact on the sustainable development of societies,

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[139] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

"*Noting with interest* the efforts made within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative regarding work on illicit financial flows as a key issue in the drug economy,

"*Recognizing* that the strengthening of national and international measures against the laundering of proceeds of crime derived from transnational organized crime, including, as appropriate, drug trafficking and related offences provided for in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, will contribute to weakening the economic power of criminal organizations,

"*Recognizing also* the pertinence of the review of implementation mechanisms for the United Nations Convention against Corruption to the prevention of illicit financial flows as well as to a possible mechanism or mechanisms for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

"*Aware* of the need to enhance international cooperation in the confiscation and seizure of proceeds of crime derived from or obtained directly or indirectly through the commission of crimes, including by means of the smuggling of cash,

"1. *Urges* States parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[138] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[135] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption[137] to apply fully the provisions of those Conventions, in particular measures to prevent and combat money-laundering, including by criminalizing the laundering of proceeds of transnational organized crime, including as appropriate, drug trafficking and related offences provided for in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and invites Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to those Conventions;

"2. *Encourages* Member States to fully implement applicable standards, as appropriate, in order to adopt the comprehensive range of measures required to prevent and combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism;

"3. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with national laws, to require financial institutions and other businesses or members of any profession subject to obligations with regard to countering money-laundering to report promptly to the competent authorities any funds transaction in which they have reasonable grounds to suspect that the assets are proceeds of crime and money-laundering resulting from transnational organized crime, including as appropriate, drug trafficking and related offences provided for in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

"4. *Also urges* Member States to consider taking all necessary measures to ensure that they do not provide a safe haven for wanted fugitives who have accumulated or are harbouring in their possession proceeds of crime derived from transnational organized crime, including, as appropriate, drug trafficking and related offences provided for in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, or who finance organized crime or criminal organizations, in particular by extraditing or prosecuting such fugitives, and urges Member States, in accordance with national laws and international law obligations, to fully cooperate with each other in this regard;

"5. *Encourages* Member States to afford other countries the greatest possible measure of legal assistance and information exchange in connection with relevant investigations, inquiries and proceedings related to tracing illicit financial flows and seeking to identify illicitly acquired assets resulting from transnational organized crime, including, as appropriate, drug trafficking and related offences provided for in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

"6. *Also encourages* Member States to cooperate in confiscation-related investigations and proceedings, including through the recognition and enforcement of foreign temporary judicial orders and confiscation judgements, management of assets and implementation of asset-sharing measures, in accordance with their laws and applicable treaties;

"7. *Urges* Member States to establish or, where applicable, strengthen national institutions specializing in financial intelligence by allowing them to receive, obtain, analyse and disseminate financial information relevant to preventing, detecting and deterring illicit financial flows resulting from transnational organized crime, including, as appropriate, drug trafficking and related offences provided for in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and to ensure that such institutions have the ability to facilitate the exchange of such information with relevant international partners, in accordance with relevant domestic procedures;

"8. *Also urges* Member States to consider related global and regional initiatives to facilitate the tracing of proceeds of crime resulting from transnational organized crime, including, as appropriate, drug trafficking and related offences provided for in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

"9. *Encourages* Member States to consider implementing measures, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems and consistent with their national legal frameworks, for the confiscation of assets absent a criminal conviction, in cases where it can be established that the subject assets are the proceeds of crime and a criminal conviction is not possible;

"10. *Considers* that the review by the International Narcotics Control Board of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 is also relevant to the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the area of money-laundering;

"11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in close cooperation and consultation with Member States and in cooperation with relevant international organizations, to strengthen, simplify and make more efficient the collection and reporting of accurate, reliable and comparable data on transnational organized crime;

"12. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing technical assistance, upon request, to Member States, in order to enhance their capacity to collect, analyse and report data on illicit financial flows resulting from transnational organized crime, including, as appropriate, drug trafficking and related offences provided for in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, as well as to prevent, detect and deter illicit financial flows and money-laundering resulting from such criminal activities;

"13. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing technical assistance to Member States to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism through the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, in accordance with related United Nations instruments and internationally accepted standards, including where applicable, recommendations of relevant intergovernmental bodies, inter alia, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, and relevant initiatives of regional, interregional and multilateral organizations against money-laundering;

"14. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue, in consultation with Member States, its research on transnational organized crime, including illicit financial flows;

"15. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthen the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, inter alia, in line with the recommendations made by the Independent Evaluation Unit in its review of the Programme;

"16. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthen its cooperation with other appropriate international and regional organizations engaged in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from transnational organized crime, including, as appropriate, drug trafficking and related offences provided for in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, for the purposes of providing technical assistance in this regard;

"17. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

"18. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-second session on measures taken and progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution."

48th plenary meeting
28 July 2011

2011/33

Prevention, protection and international cooperation against the use of new information technologies to abuse and/or exploit children

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 55/63 of 4 December 2000, 56/121 of 19 December 2001 and 64/211 of 21 December 2009 concerning combating the criminal misuse of information technologies, as well as other relevant United Nations resolutions, *Reaffirming* its resolution 2004/26 of 21 July 2004 entitled "International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of fraud, the criminal misuse and falsification of identity and related crimes" and resolution 2007/20 of 26 July 2007 entitled "International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime",

Reaffirming also Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 16/2 of 27 April 2007 entitled "Effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to combat sexual exploitation of children",

Taking note of resolution 9, on computer-related crimes, adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in which States were called upon to intensify their efforts to more effectively combat computer-related abuses,

Taking into consideration the outcome of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on meeting the challenges of the twenty-first century in combating crime and promoting justice,

Underscoring the importance of paragraph 42 of the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[140] in which the Congress invited the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider convening an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, and welcoming the meeting of that expert group held in Vienna from 17 to 21 January 2011,

Recognizing the work of the Commission in combating cybercrime,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[141] represents a major step forward in combating crimes relating to the use of new information and communications technologies,

Expressing concern that increasingly rapid technological advances have created new possibilities for the criminal misuse of new information and communications technologies,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child[142] and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[143]

Reaffirming that the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), of the International Labour Organization requires States parties to take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances,

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[140] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

[141] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[142] Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[143] Ibid., vol. 2171, No. 27531.

Reaffirming also Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 19/1 of 21 May 2010 entitled "Strengthening public-private partnerships to counter crime in all its forms and manifestations", and taking into consideration the outcome of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime symposium on public-private partnerships against transnational organized crime, held in Vienna on 8 April 2011, in which States called for effective cooperation with the private sector to combat sexual exploitation of children in a digital age,

Taking into account the fact that social spaces created using new information and communications technologies are heavily used by children for social interaction,

Stressing that new information and communications technologies and applications are being misused to commit child sexual exploitation crimes and that technical developments have permitted the appearance of crimes such as the production, distribution or possession of child sexual abuse images, audio or video, the exposure of children to harmful content, the grooming, harassment and sexual abuse of children and cyberbullying,

Bearing in mind the potential risks associated with certain content found on the Internet and virtual social networks and that easy contact with criminals online may affect the integral development of children,

Noting that, as a result of the technological advances of recent years, material that violates the integrity and rights of children is available to an increasing number of persons,

Expressing concern that new information and communications technologies have made it possible for criminals to contact children easily and in ways that were not previously possible,

Aware that new information and communications technologies make it possible to construct false identities that facilitate the abuse and/or exploitation of children by criminals,

Reaffirming that children should be afforded the same protection in cyberspace as in the physical world,

Underscoring the importance of cooperation between States and the private sector in combating the use of new information and communications technologies to abuse and/or exploit children,

Underscoring also the importance of international cooperation and coordination in effectively combating the criminal misuse of new information and communications technologies for the purpose of abusing and/or exploiting children,

Recognizing that gaps in the access to and use of new information and communications technologies by States can diminish the effectiveness of international cooperation in combating the use of those technologies to abuse and/or exploit children,

Noting the thematic discussion entitled "Protecting children in a digital age: the misuse of technology in the abuse and exploitation of children" held by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twentieth session,

1. *Urges* those States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child[142] and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and

child pornography,[143] the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), of the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[141] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;[144]

2. *Urges* Member States to establish, develop and implement public policies and good practices aimed at protecting and defending the rights of the child,[145] referring to security, privacy and intimacy in spaces created using new information and communications technologies;

3. *Encourages* Member States to involve ministries responsible for telecommunications, agencies responsible for data protection and representatives of the information and communications technology industry in intersectoral mechanisms for addressing the misuse of new information and communications technologies to abuse and/or exploit children, with a view to offering comprehensive solutions for such misuse and avoiding the violation of the rights of the child;

4. *Urges* Member States to adopt measures, including, where appropriate, legislation, designed to criminalize all aspects of the misuse of technology to commit child sexual exploitation crimes and to consider, in accordance with national and international law, appropriate measures to detect and remove known child sexual abuse images from the Internet and to facilitate the identification of those responsible for the abuse and/or exploitation of children;

5. *Encourages* Member States to promote the creation and application of adequate verification measures to protect children online;

6. *Urges* Member States to specify the production, distribution, dissemination, voluntary receipt and possession of child sexual abuse and exploitation images, along with deliberate and repeated access to websites containing such images and viewing this type of content stored online, as a criminal offence in their legal systems;

7. *Also urges* Member States, consistent with their national legal frameworks, to cooperate closely with Internet service providers, mobile telephone companies and other key actors to establish appropriate and efficient mechanisms, possibly including legislation, for the reporting of child sexual abuse images and materials to the relevant authorities, to block websites with child sexual abuse images and to cooperate with law enforcement in the investigation and prosecution of the offenders responsible;

8. *Encourages* Member States to incorporate in their national legislation, in conformity with their legal systems, measures for saving and ensuring rapid access to electronic data during criminal investigations relating to the use of new information and communications technologies to abuse and/or exploit children;

9. *Urges* Member States to provide adequate resources to carry out their tasks effectively to the offices responsible for investigating and prosecuting the perpetrators of crimes committed using new information and communications technologies to violate the rights of the child;

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[144] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

[145] The terms "child" and "children" refer to boys, girls and adolescents.

10. *Encourages* Member States to implement awareness-raising activities to provide children with information on the mechanisms through which they can seek protection and assistance and report cases of abuse and/or exploitation in spaces created using new information and communications technologies, as well as awareness-raising activities aimed at parents and educators to prevent such crimes;

11. *Invites* Member States to implement effective reporting mechanisms whereby their citizens can report websites and/or virtual activities related to child sexual exploitation crimes;

12. *Urges* Member States to conduct campaigns to raise awareness among the general public of the risks of misuse of new information and communications technologies;

13. *Encourages* Member States to create and implement mechanisms for the appropriate authority to identify children who are abused and/or exploited through new information and communications technologies and to establish procedures for protecting them;

14. *Urges* Member States to promote the drafting and adoption of codes of conduct and other mechanisms of corporate social responsibility for Internet service providers, mobile telephone companies, Internet cafes and other relevant key actors;

15. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, taking into account, where appropriate, relevant data collected by the open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study on the problem of cybercrime, to carry out a study facilitating the identification, description and evaluation of the effects of new information technologies on the abuse and exploitation of children, while taking into account relevant studies carried out by regional organizations and other organizations within the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Telecommunication Union and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, with a view to promoting the exchange of experience and good practices;

16. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, taking into account, where appropriate, relevant data collected by the expert group, to design and carry out an assessment of the needs of States for training in the investigation of offences against children committed by using new information and communications technologies and, on the basis of the results of that survey, to design a training and technical assistance programme to assist Member States in combating such offences more effectively, subject to the availability of resources and not duplicating the efforts of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL);

17. *Urges* Member States to increase their coordination and cooperation and to exchange information regarding good practices and successful experiences in combating the use of new information and communications technologies to abuse and/or exploit children;

18. *Encourages* Member States to take advantage of the knowledge and efforts, as well as the prevention initiatives, of the United Nations, other international organizations, regional organizations, civil society and the private sector to combat the criminal misuse of new information and communications technologies;

19. *Urges* Member States to ensure that mutual assistance regimes ensure the timely exchange of evidence in cases relating to the use of new information and communications technologies to abuse and/or exploit children;

20. *Invites* Member States to provide technical assistance and technology transfer, including training on investigational tools, particularly for the benefit of developing countries, with a view to enabling those countries to develop national capacity to effectively combat the activities of criminals who use new information and communications technologies to violate the rights of the child;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

22. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for implementation of the relevant paragraphs of the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

48th plenary meeting
28 July 2011

2011/34
Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 63/197 of 18 December 2008 entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem" and 64/179 of 18 December 2009 entitled "Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity",

Recalling also the strategy for the period 2008–2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[146] which provides a clear framework for the work of the Office,

Recalling further its resolution 2009/23 of 30 July 2009, entitled "Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", and its resolution 2010/20 of 22 July 2010, entitled "Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime",

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;[147]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for increased national ownership and participation in regional programmes, and encourages Member States in other subregions to engage with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparation of similar subregional programmes;

3. *Requests* the Secretariat to promote a culture of evaluation throughout the organization, to mainstream the use of relevant monitoring and evaluation tools in programme planning and implementation and to provide adequate training, as

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[146] Resolution 2007/12, annex.

[147] E/CN.7/2011/6-E/CN.15/2011/6.

appropriate and within available resources, to staff both at headquarters and in field offices;

4. *Requests* that all regional and thematic programmes include provisions for evaluation, including an evaluation budget, an evaluation report and evaluation skills capacity development, and that already existing programmes be supplemented with annexes containing such provisions;

5. *Welcomes* the launch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Quality Control and Oversight Unit, which monitors programme and office performance of field offices and is aimed at demonstrating financial accountability through transparency and documented records, assisting both United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime headquarters and field offices in financial oversight and quality assurance;

6. *Encourages* Member States to continue to support the regional and thematic programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime through unearmarked voluntary contributions, preferably through the general-purpose funds, when feasible, thereby supporting national ownership and regional prioritization;

7. *Welcomes* the progress made so far in the operationalization of the Central American Integration System/United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Mechanism and its corresponding progressive development;

8. *Notes* the ongoing efforts on the thematic and regional programmes developed with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the launching of the regional programmes for West Africa and East Africa, as well as supporting the ongoing work of the regional programmes for East Asia and the Pacific, South-Eastern Europe, and Central America and the Caribbean, and also notes the presentation of the regional programme for the Arab States during the meeting of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime held on 18 February 2011 and of its inauguration;

9. *Looks forward* to the development of regional programmes for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries and Southern Africa, in consultation with the Member States of those regions, in the course of 2011;

10. *Welcomes* the establishment of centres of excellence in different countries of Latin America and the Caribbean as an important component for the effective implementation of regional and thematic programmes, and notes the possible establishment of such centres of excellence or similar institutions in other countries in the region;

11. *Supports* the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in leading the development of the integrated programme approach, in close cooperation with Member States;

12. *Encourages* increased joint activities among entities of the United Nations system, development agencies and regional organizations, within their respective mandates;

13. *Encourages* Member States, where appropriate, to draw on the technical assistance activities outlined in the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and to use the regional programmes as a vehicle for increasing regional cooperation on thematic strategies;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to engage with bilateral and multilateral aid agencies and financial institutions to continue to support the implementation of regional and thematic programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

15. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to give high priority to and to support the implementation of the integrated regional and thematic programme approach, including by informing the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of progress made, and to report on progress made in such implementation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-fifth session and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-first session.

48th plenary meeting
28 July 2011

2011/35

International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about substantial increases in the volume, rate of transnational occurrence and range of offences relating to economic fraud and identity-related crime,

Concerned also about the use of identity-related crime to further the commission of other illicit activities,

Concerned further about the role played by information, communications and computer technologies in the evolution of economic fraud and identity-related crime,

Convinced of the need to develop comprehensive, multifaceted and coherent strategies and measures, including both reactive and preventive measures, to counter such forms of crime,

Convinced also of the importance of partnerships and synergies between Member States and civil society, in particular when they are developing their respective strategies and measures,

Convinced further of the need for Member States to explore the development of appropriate and timely support and services for victims of economic fraud and identity-related crime,

Bearing in mind the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[148] in which serious concerns were expressed about the challenge posed by economic fraud and identity-related crime and their links to other criminal and, in some cases, terrorist activities, and in which Member

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[148] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

States were invited to take appropriate legal measures to prevent, prosecute and punish economic fraud and identity-related crime and to continue to support the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in that area and were encouraged to enhance international cooperation in that area, including through the exchange of relevant information and best practices, as well as through technical and legal assistance,

Acknowledging the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate the work of the core group of experts on identity-related crime as a platform to bring together on a regular basis representatives of Governments, private sector entities, international and regional organizations and academia to pool experience, develop strategies, facilitate further research and agree on practical action against identity-related crime,

Noting the work of the core group of experts on identity-related crime at its meetings held in Vienna from 18 to 22 January 2010 and from 6 to 8 December 2010,

Recalling that, in its resolutions 2007/20 of 26 July 2007 and 2009/22 of 30 July 2009, the Economic and Social Council requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide, upon request and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, legal expertise or other forms of technical assistance to Member States reviewing or updating their laws dealing with transnational fraud and identity-related crime in order to ensure that appropriate legislative responses to such offences were in place,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[149] containing information on the efforts of reporting Member States to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/22 and on their strategies for responding to the problems posed by such forms of crime,

2. *Recommends* that the work of the core group of experts on identity-related crime be taken into account by the open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, which was established in accordance with paragraph 42 of the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[148] the international community and the private sector, including the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime;

3. *Welcomes* the elaboration by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and distribution to Member States of the *Handbook on Identity-related Crime*, including a practical guide to international cooperation to combat identity-related crime, expresses its gratitude to the Government of Canada for its financial support of that work, and encourages the use of the *Handbook* in technical assistance activities, in line with the mandates arising from Economic and Social Council resolutions 2004/26 of 21 July 2004, 2007/20 of 26 July 2007 and 2009/22 of 30 July 2009;

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[149] E/CN.15/2011/16.

4. *Also welcomes* the work on victim issues in the field of identity-related crime undertaken in the framework of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and its component institutions and, in particular, the release of a manual providing guidelines to law enforcement agents and prosecutors on the protection of victims of identity-related crime, and invites the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through the core group of experts on identity-related crime and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to work jointly with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, with a view to expanding the manual, where appropriate, for use in different legal systems;

5. *Urges* Member States to cooperate effectively at the bilateral, regional and international levels, including on matters of extradition, mutual legal assistance, and confiscation of proceeds of crime and property and their return, in connection with economic fraud and identity-related crime;

6. *Encourages* Member States to study, at the national level, the specific short- and long-term effects of economic fraud and identity-related crime on society and on victims of such forms of crime and to develop strategies or programmes to combat those forms of crime;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its efforts, in consultation with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, to promote mutual understanding and the exchange of views between public and private sector entities on issues related to economic fraud and identity-related crime and, in particular, to focus the future work of the core group of experts on identity-related crime on, among other things, the various issues raised by engaging the resources and expertise of the private sector in the development and delivery of technical assistance in this field;

8. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to cooperate with other international organizations active in this field, including the International Telecommunication Union and its Lead Study Group on Identity Management, as well as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the International Civil Aviation Organization, in areas such as the setting of technical standards for documents, the forensic examination of fraudulent documents and the compilation of data that could be used for pattern analysis and the prevention of identity-related crime;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its efforts, including through the core group of experts on identity-related crime, to collect information and data on the challenges posed by economic fraud and identity-related crime in different geographical regions;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

48th plenary meeting
28 July 2011

2011/36
Crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2001/12 of 24 July 2001 and 2003/27 of 22 July 2003 concerning illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora and 2008/25 of 24 July 2008 concerning international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 62/98 of 17 December 2007, in which the Assembly adopted a non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, by which Member States and others were called upon to enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation to address illicit international trafficking in forest products through the promotion of forest law enforcement and good governance at all levels, as well as to strengthen, through enhanced bilateral, regional and international cooperation, the capacity of countries to combat effectively illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources,

Recalling further the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora[150] of 1973 and efforts made by parties to the Convention to implement it,

Reaffirming Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 16/1, in which, inter alia, the Commission strongly encouraged Member States to cooperate at the bilateral, regional and international levels to prevent, combat and eradicate such illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources, where appropriate, through the use of international legal instruments such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[151] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[152]

Conscious of the importance of promoting public-private partnerships to address illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, especially as regards the adoption of preventive measures,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, on the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in which the Assembly endorsed the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World and invited Governments to take it into consideration when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein, taking into account the economic, social, legal and cultural specificities of their respective States,

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[150] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

[151] Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[152] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

Bearing in mind paragraph 14 of the Salvador Declaration, in which Member States acknowledged the challenge posed by emerging forms of crime that have a significant impact on the environment, encouraged Member States to strengthen their national crime prevention and criminal justice legislation, policies and practices in this area and invited Member States to enhance international cooperation, technical assistance and the sharing of best practices in this area, and also invited the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in coordination with the relevant United Nations bodies, to study the nature of the challenge and ways to deal with it effectively,

Concerned by the involvement of organized criminal groups in all aspects of illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, and underscoring in that regard the usefulness of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in reinforcing international cooperation in the fight against such crime,

Recognizing the efforts made at the bilateral, regional and international levels and the work of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, a collaboration among the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization, as well as the work of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in combating illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora,

Recalling the importance of effective cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and relevant international organizations in combating illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora and for organizing, upon request, the provision of technical assistance to States in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice,

1. *Strongly encourages* Member States to take appropriate measures to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, including the adoption, where appropriate, of the necessary legislation for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of such illicit trafficking, in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,[150] including its fundamental principles;

2. *Urges* Member States to strengthen international, regional and bilateral cooperation, including for purposes of extradition, mutual legal assistance, identification, and seizure and confiscation of proceeds of crime, and invites them to reinforce and develop relevant mechanisms for such purposes, in order to combat all forms and aspects of illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora and to facilitate the confiscation and/or return of such species, consistent with applicable international instruments;

3. *Also urges* Member States in that regard to consider, as appropriate, reviewing their legal frameworks with a view to providing the most extensive international cooperation possible to fully address all aspects of illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, particularly with regard to extradition and mutual legal assistance for investigation and prosecution;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to fully utilize the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[151] and the United Nations Convention

against Corruption[152] for preventing and combating illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, and in that regard calls upon Member States that have not done so to consider becoming parties to those Conventions, and calls for their full and effective implementation by States parties;

5. *Invites* Member States to consider making illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora a serious crime, in accordance with their national legislation and article 2, paragraph (b), of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, especially when organized criminal groups are involved;

6. *Encourages* Member States to identify opportunities to enhance law enforcement cooperation and information-sharing, by such means as exchanging law enforcement personnel, holding joint law enforcement activities and using existing law enforcement networks;

7. *Also encourages* Member States to share their experiences and best practices in the detection and prosecution of illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, including in the thematic discussion to be held during the twenty-second session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to join the relevant international organizations in promoting and organizing meetings, seminars, similar events and all types of relevant cooperation to which the Office can contribute as regards the crime prevention and criminal justice aspect of protection against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora;

9. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in consultation with Member States, in accordance with its mandate and in close cooperation with the competent international organizations referred to above in the present resolution, to explore ways and means to contribute to ongoing efforts to collect, analyse and disseminate relevant data, specifically addressing the scope, prevalence and other relevant aspects of illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora;

10. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, in cooperation with Member States, relevant international organizations and the private sector, to continue to provide, upon request, technical assistance to States, particularly as regards the prevention, investigation and prosecution of illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora through, inter alia, the development of tools and capacity-building activities and through education and awareness-raising campaigns;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources, where necessary and in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations, for the implementation of the relevant paragraphs of the present resolution;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and submit a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

48th plenary meeting
28 July 2011

2011/37

Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact

The Economic and Social Council,

Expressing deep concern about the ongoing adverse impact, particularly on development, of the world financial and economic crisis, recognizing that global growth is returning and there is a need to sustain the recovery, which is fragile and uneven, and stressing the need to continue to address systemic fragilities and imbalances,

Observing that unemployment and underemployment levels remain persistently high in many countries, particularly among the younger generations,

Conscious of the need to promote sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth that generates employment, leads to poverty eradication, fosters sustainable development and strengthens social cohesion,

Recalling the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[153]

Recalling also the Global Jobs Pact, adopted by the International Labour Conference on 19 June 2009, which is intended to promote a job-intensive recovery from the crisis and to promote sustainable growth,

Recalling further its resolutions entitled "Recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact" adopted in 2009 and 2010,[154]

Recalling its decision that the theme of the 2012 annual ministerial review should be "Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[155]

2. *Reiterates* that the Global Jobs Pact is a general framework within which each country can formulate policy packages specific to its situation and priorities, and encourages Member States to continue to promote and make full use of the Pact and implement policy options contained therein;

3. *Also reiterates* that giving effect to the recommendations and policy options of the Global Jobs Pact requires consideration of financing and capacity-building and that least developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition that lack the fiscal space to adopt appropriate response and recovery policies require particular support, and invites donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners to consider providing funding, including existing crisis resources, for the implementation of those recommendations and policy options;

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[153] General Assembly resolution 63/303, annex.

[154] Resolutions 2009/5 and 2010/25.

[155] E/2011/92.

4. *Recognizes* the need to universally respect, promote and realize fundamental principles and rights at work, in accordance with the International Labour Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work;

5. *Also recognizes* the need to promote and realize at least basic social protection in order to achieve decent work and nationally designed social protection floors, in all countries, in line with national priorities and circumstances;

6. *Welcomes* the efforts by the international financial institutions and other relevant organizations, as well as by the United Nations development system, to integrate into their activities policy measures mentioned in the Global Jobs Pact;

7. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to continue to take into account the Global Jobs Pact in their respective policies and programmes, through their appropriate decision-making processes, and invites them to integrate, as appropriate, information on progress made to date into their regular reporting;

8. *Reiterates* that the agenda contained in the Global Jobs Pact requires policy coherence and international coordination;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in coordination with the International Labour Organization, to assess and review job-intensive investment and strategies and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2012, with a view to supporting job creation and promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in his report to the annual ministerial review of the Council at its substantive session of 2012, to report on the use of the Global Jobs Pact by the United Nations system and on progress made in implementing the present resolution;

11. *Encourages* the High-level Committee on Programmes of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination to consider further measures to promote system-wide policy coherence in the area of decent work and sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth.

49th plenary meeting
28 July 2011

2011/38

Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008, *Recalling also* the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[156]

Recalling further the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[157]

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration and the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,[158]

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 65/145 of 20 December 2010, on the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, and resolution 65/146 of 20 December 2010 on innovative mechanisms of financing for development, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/30 of 31 July 2009, on a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up, and resolution 2010/26 of 23 July 2010, on the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference, and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council,[159]

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 65/285 of 29 June 2011 on the review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in New York on 10 and 11 March 2011,[160]

Taking note also of the note by the Secretary-General on coherence, coordination and cooperation on financing for development,[161]

Reaffirming the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[162] in its entirety, its integrity and its holistic approach, recalling the resolve to take concrete action to implement the Monterrey Consensus and address the challenges of financing for development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming also that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized for the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership strategies and sovereignty,

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[156] General Assembly resolution 63/303, annex.

[157] See General Assembly resolution 65/1.

[158] A/CONF.219/7.

[159] General Assembly resolutions 56/210 B, 57/250, 57/272, 57/273, 58/230, 59/225, 60/188, 61/191, 62/187, 63/208 and 63/239 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34, 2003/47, 2004/64, 2006/45, 2007/30 and 2008/14.

[160] A/66/75-E/2011/87.

[161] E/2011/74.

[162] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Deeply concerned about the ongoing adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on development, including on the capacity of developing countries to mobilize resources for development, recognizing that, while global growth is returning, there is a need to sustain the recovery, which is fragile and uneven, and acknowledging that an effective response to the impacts of the crisis requires timely implementation of all development commitments, including existing aid commitments,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of staying fully engaged, nationally, regionally and internationally, in ensuring proper and effective follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[162] as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[163] and of continuing unremitting efforts to build bridges between all relevant stakeholders within the holistic agenda of the financing for development process;

2. *Reiterates* the role played by the United Nations as a focal point for the financing for development follow-up process and the need to maintain that role to ensure the continuity and dynamism of the process, while reaffirming the need to further intensify the engagement of all stakeholders, including the United Nations system, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization, in the follow-up and implementation of the commitments made at Monterrey and Doha;

3. *Also reiterates* that the Economic and Social Council should continue to strengthen its role in promoting coherence, coordination and cooperation in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration and as a forum for multi-stakeholder involvement;

4. *Emphasizes* that the financing for development follow-up process should constitute a continuum of events, each contributing to and feeding into the next, ensuring the holistic nature of the process and making better and more effective use of existing mechanisms and resources;

5. *Welcomes* the substantive discussions undertaken during the special high-level meeting of the Council and emphasizes that those discussions are an integral and mutually reinforcing part of the financing for development follow-up process;

6. *Also welcomes* the increased interaction and coordination at the staff level with the institutions involved prior to the high-level meeting of the Council;

7. *Recognizes* the efforts of the President of the Council, in consultation with Member States, to continue to work with the appropriate representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to improve the agenda and the format of the high-level meeting of the Council, considering innovative approaches that are conducive, inter alia, to the high-level participation of those institutions;

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[163] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

8. *Takes note*, in that regard, of the recommendations on the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development contained in the note by the President of the General Assembly of 20 June 2011;[164]

9. *Stresses* the need to further improve the dialogue between Member States and representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development during the special high-level meeting of the Council, as part of a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue, and requests the President of the Council to seek a more interactive, dynamic and substantive discussion on key issues related to the financing for development framework;

10. *Encourages* the President of the Council to continue consultations with the appropriate representatives of the World Trade Organization, with a view to further strengthening their participation in the special high-level meeting of the Council;

11. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken to give more prominence to the consideration of the agenda item on financing for development during the annual substantive session of the Council, including the allocation of the item to its coordination segment;

12. *Stresses* its resolve to continue improving those modalities in accordance with its resolutions 2009/30 and 2010/26;

13. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders to consider organizing seminars, panel discussions and briefings as part of the preparations for and contribution to the above-mentioned events in order to raise visibility, attract interest and participation and promote substantive discussions on a continuing basis;

14. *Notes* the ongoing discussions on innovative mechanisms of financing for development, while reiterating that such voluntary mechanisms should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing;

15. *Reiterates* the importance of further improving cooperation between the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration, based on a clear understanding and respect for their respective mandates and governance structures;

16. *Welcomes*, in that regard, the invitation by the Bretton Woods institutions to the President of the Council to participate in the meeting of the Development Committee of the Bretton Woods institutions, and notes that the participation of the President of the Council in meetings of the intergovernmental bodies of the international organizations, as appropriate, can contribute to the financing for development follow-up process;

17. *Encourages* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, especially the Financing for Development Office, to maintain regular interaction at the staff level with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and

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[164] A/65/866.

Development in the interest of greater coherence, coordination and cooperation, each acting in accordance with its respective intergovernmental mandates;

18. *Acknowledges* the efforts undertaken to strengthen the financing for development follow-up process, and underscores the fact that the modalities of the process should be reviewed, as appropriate, in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph 30 of General Assembly resolution 65/145;

19. *Recalls* the decision to consider the need to hold a follow-up conference on financing for development by 2013, as appropriate;

20. *Reiterates its appeal* to Member States and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund for the Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, which would facilitate the implementation of a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up.

49th plenary meeting
28 July 2011

2011/39

Follow-up to the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development: consideration of the possible establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development and its outcome document[165] and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and its outcome document,[166]

Recalling also the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its Outcome,[167]

Mindful of the ongoing discussions in the General Assembly regarding the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

Recognizing that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 65/94 of 8 December 2010, the Assembly will consider at its sixty-sixth session the role of the United Nations in global governance, focusing on global economic governance and development,

Expressing deep concern about the ongoing adverse impact, particularly on development, of the world financial and economic crisis, recognizing that global growth is returning and there is a need to sustain the recovery, which is fragile and uneven, and stressing the need to continue to address systemic fragilities and imbalances,

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[165] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[166] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

[167] General Assembly resolution 63/303, annex.

Recognizing the valuable contribution of the United Nations system as well as the contribution of various independent bodies, such as the Commission of Experts of the President of the Sixty-third Session of the General Assembly on Reforms of the International Monetary and Financial System, in informing and providing intellectual support to the intergovernmental work of Member States,

Stressing the need to maximize the effectiveness, the transparency, the efficiency and the coherence of the United Nations system,

Recalling the consultation process in the Economic and Social Council on follow-up of the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, including the request to consider and make recommendations to the General Assembly regarding the possible establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts on the world economic and financial crisis and its impact on development,

1. *Affirms* the need to examine the most efficient modalities to provide independent technical expertise and analysis on issues relating to the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development, to be made available to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, which could contribute to informing international action and political decision-making and to fostering constructive dialogue and exchanges among policymakers, academics, institutions and civil society;

2. *Recommends*, in that regard, that the possible establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts on the world economic and financial crisis and its impact on development should be further considered by the General Assembly, taking into account the outcomes of the various related processes, including the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, as well as the forthcoming deliberations in the Assembly on the role of the United Nations in global economic governance and development, and on the modalities of the financing for development follow-up process;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore options in that respect, taking into account the need to make full use of existing United Nations bodies, including the regional commissions, and to report to the General Assembly through existing reporting mechanisms.

49th plenary meeting
28 July 2011

2011/40
Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[168] and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[169]

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[170]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/30 of 23 July 2010,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Welcoming the current participation, in their capacity as observers, of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in the world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting that only some specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have been involved in providing assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Stressing that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, they face special challenges in planning for and implementing sustainable development, and that they will be constrained in meeting those challenges without the continuing cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

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[168] A/66/63.

[169] E/2011/73 and Add.1.

[170] See E/2011/SR.42.

Stressing also the importance of securing the necessary resources for funding expanded programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in that regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/110 of 10 December 2010, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council[169] and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[168]

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the

peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Non-Self-Governing Territory so that they may take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

8. *Urges* those specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet provided assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories to do so as soon as possible;

9. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and to formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

10. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit those proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

11. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. *Recalls* the preparation by the Department of Public Information and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of an informational leaflet on assistance programmes available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and its updated online version, and requests that they be disseminated as widely as possible;

13. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts made by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining a close liaison between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

14. *Encourages* the Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

15. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories, so that they may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

16. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

17. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 2011 of the Economic and Social Council;

18. *Recalls* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on 16 May 1998 of its resolution 574 (XXVII),[171] in which the Commission called for the mechanisms necessary for its associate members, including the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, in the special sessions of the Assembly convened to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories had originally participated in their capacity as observers, and in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies;

19. *Requests* the President of the Council to continue to maintain close contact on those matters with the Chair of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2012;

21. *Decides* to keep the above questions under continuous review.

49th plenary meeting
28 July 2011

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[171] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21* (E/1998/41), chap. III, sect. G.

2011/41

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/179 of 20 December 2010,

Recalling also its resolution 2010/31 of 23 July 2010,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling the resolutions of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, including resolutions ES-10/13 of 21 October 2003, ES-10/14 of 8 December 2003, ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[172] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[173] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[173] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[174] and affirming that those human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Stressing the importance of the revival and acceleration of serious and credible negotiations within the Middle East peace process on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003, 1544 (2004) of 19 May 2004 and 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative[175] and the Quartet road map,[176] as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources, and expressing concern in that regard about the exploitation of natural resources by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan,

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[172] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[173] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[174] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[175] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

[176] S/2003/529, annex.

Convinced that the Israeli occupation has gravely impeded the efforts to achieve sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and expressing grave concern about the consequent deterioration of economic and living conditions,

Commending, in that regard, the efforts of the Palestinian Authority to improve the economic and social situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially in the areas of governance, the rule of law and human rights, livelihoods and productive sectors, education and culture, health, social protection, infrastructure and water,

Gravely concerned, in that regard, about the accelerated construction of settlements and implementation of other related measures by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in and around occupied East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan, in violation of international humanitarian law and relevant United Nations resolutions,

Expressing deep concern about the rising incidence of violence, harassment, provocation and incitement by illegal armed Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, against Palestinian civilians, including children, and their properties, including historic and religious sites, and agricultural lands,

Gravely concerned by the serious repercussions on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people caused by Israel's construction of the wall and its associated regime inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and the resulting violation of their economic and social rights, including the right to work, to health, to education, to property, to an adequate standard of living and to freedom of access and movement,

Recalling, in that regard, the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*[177] and General Assembly resolution ES-10/15, and stressing the need to comply with the obligations mentioned therein,

Expressing grave concern at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of properties, including the increased demolition of homes, economic institutions, agricultural lands and orchards, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in particular in connection with its construction of the wall, contrary to international law, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern also over the continuing and intensifying policy of home demolitions, evictions and revocation of residency rights, which have caused the further displacement of the Palestinian population in and around occupied East Jerusalem, as well as measures to further isolate the city from its natural Palestinian environs, including through the accelerated construction of settlements, the construction of the wall, the confiscation of land and the continued imposition of checkpoints, which have seriously exacerbated the already critical socio-economic situation being faced by the Palestinian population,

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[177] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.

Expressing grave concern further about Israeli military operations and the continuing Israeli policy of closures and severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, including humanitarian personnel and food, medical, fuel, construction material and other essential supplies, via the imposition of crossing closures, checkpoints and a permit regime throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the consequent negative impact on the socio-economic situation of the Palestinian people, in particular the Palestinian refugee population, which remains that of a humanitarian crisis,

Taking note of recent developments regarding the situation of access to the Gaza Strip, although grave hardships continue to prevail as a result of the prolonged Israeli closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade, and calling in that regard for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009) of 8 January 2009 with a view to ensuring the full opening of the border crossings for the sustained and regular movement of persons and goods, including humanitarian aid, commercial flows and construction materials,

Deploring the heavy casualties among civilians, including hundreds of children and women, the internal displacement of thousands of civilians and widespread damage to homes, vital civilian infrastructure, hospitals, schools, food supply installations, economic, industrial and agricultural properties, and several United Nations facilities in the Gaza Strip, which have a grave impact on the provision of vital health and social services to Palestinian women and their families, and on their socio-economic living conditions, all caused by the military operations in December 2008 and January 2009,

Recalling, in that regard, the relevant United Nations reports, including those of the Economic and Social Council, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Human Rights Council,

Expressing deep concern about the short- and long-term detrimental impact of such widespread destruction and the hampering of the reconstruction process by Israel, the occupying Power, on the socio-economic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, and calling in that regard for the immediate acceleration of the reconstruction process in the Gaza Strip with the assistance of the donor countries, including the disbursement of funds pledged at the International Conference in Support of the Palestinian Economy for the Reconstruction of Gaza, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, on 2 March 2009,

Gravely concerned at various reports of the United Nations and specialized agencies regarding the substantial aid dependency caused by prolonged border closures, inordinate rates of unemployment, widespread poverty and severe humanitarian hardships, including food insecurity and rising health-related problems, including high levels of malnutrition, among the Palestinian people, especially children, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern at the deaths and injuries caused to civilians, including children, women and peaceful demonstrators, and emphasizing that the Palestinian civilian population must be protected in accordance with international humanitarian law,

Emphasizing the importance of the safety and well-being of all civilians, and calling for the cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction, and all firing of rockets, *Expressing deep concern* that thousands of Palestinians, including hundreds of children and women, continue to be held in Israeli prisons or detention centres under harsh conditions,

Conscious of the urgent need for the reconstruction and development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as the urgent need to address the humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people, including by ensuring the unimpeded provision of humanitarian assistance and the sustained and regular flow of persons and goods into and out of the Gaza Strip,

Commending the important work being done by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the donor community in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people in line with their national development and State-building plan, which is to be completed by the end of August 2011, as well as the assistance being provided in the humanitarian field,

Recognizing the efforts being undertaken by the Palestinian Authority, with international support, to rebuild, reform and strengthen its damaged institutions and promote good governance, and emphasizing the need to preserve the Palestinian national institutions and infrastructure and to ameliorate economic and social conditions,

Welcoming in that regard, and calling upon the international community to continue its strong support for, the plan of the Palestinian Authority entitled "Palestine: Ending the Occupation, Establishing the State", for constructing the institutions of a Palestinian State by September 2011,

Stressing the importance of national unity among the Palestinian people, and emphasizing the need for the respect and preservation of the territorial integrity and unity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Calling upon both parties to fulfil their obligations under the road map in cooperation with the Quartet,

1. *Calls* for the full opening of the border crossings of the Gaza Strip, in line with Security Council resolution 1860 (2009), to ensure humanitarian access as well as the sustained and regular flow of persons and goods and the lifting of all movement restrictions imposed on the Palestinian people, including those restrictions arising from ongoing Israeli military operations and the multilayered closures system, and for other urgent measures to be taken to alleviate the serious humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which is critical in the Gaza Strip, and calls for compliance by Israel, the occupying Power, with all of its legal obligations under international humanitarian law and United Nations resolutions in that regard;

2. *Stresses* the need to preserve the territorial contiguity, unity and integrity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as to and from the outside world;

3. *Also stresses* the need to preserve and develop Palestinian national institutions and infrastructure for the provision of vital public services to the Palestinian civilian population and to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights, including economic and social rights;

4. *Demands* that Israel comply with the Protocol on Economic Relations between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, signed in Paris on 29 April 1994;[178]

5. *Calls upon* Israel to restore and replace civilian properties, vital infrastructure, agricultural lands and governmental institutions that have been damaged or destroyed as a result of its military operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

6. *Reiterates* the call for the full implementation of the Agreement on Movement and Access of 15 November 2005, particularly the urgent and uninterrupted reopening of all crossings into the Gaza Strip, which is crucial to ensuring the passage of foodstuffs and essential supplies, including construction materials and adequate fuel supplies, as well as to ensuring the unhindered access of the United Nations and related agencies and regular commercial flows necessary for economic recovery to and within the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

7. *Calls upon* all parties to respect the rules of international humanitarian law and to refrain from violence against the civilian population, in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;[172]

8. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan to all their natural and economic resources, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, endanger or cause loss or depletion of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its destruction of homes and properties, economic institutions and agricultural lands and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan;

10. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to end immediately its exploitation of natural resources, including water and mining resources, and to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely, the water, land and energy resources, and present a serious environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations, and also calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to remove all obstacles that obstruct implementation of critical environmental projects, including the sewage treatment plants in the Gaza Strip;

11. *Reaffirms* that the construction and expansion of Israeli settlements and related infrastructure in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, are illegal and constitute a major obstacle to economic and social development and to the achievement of peace, and calls for the full cessation of all settlement and settlement-related activity, including full cessation of all measures aimed at altering the demographic composition, legal status and character of the occupied territories, including, in particular, in and around Occupied East Jerusalem, in compliance with relevant Security Council

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[178] See A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex, entitled "Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area", annex IV.

resolutions and international law, including the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

12. *Also reaffirms* that the ongoing construction by Israel of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is isolating East Jerusalem, fragmenting the West Bank and seriously debilitating the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, and calls in that regard for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice[177] and in General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 and subsequent relevant resolutions;

13. *Calls upon* Israel to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and to facilitate visits of the Syrian citizens of the occupied Syrian Golan whose family members reside in their mother homeland, the Syrian Arab Republic, via the Qunaitra entrance;

14. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work of United Nations organizations and agencies in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority;

15. *Reiterates* the importance of the revival and accelerated advancement of negotiations of the peace process on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978), 1397 (2002), 1515 (2003), 1544 (2004) and 1850 (2008), the Madrid Conference, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative[175] and the Quartet road map,[176] as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, in order to pave the way for the establishment of the independent Palestinian State and the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include in the report of the United Nations Special Coordinator an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

17. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" in the agenda of its substantive session of 2012.

49th plenary meeting
28 July 2011

2011/42
Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 58/17 of 3 December 2003, 61/52 of 4 December 2006 and 64/78 of 7 December 2009, on the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, Economic and Social Council resolutions 2003/29 of 22 July 2003, entitled "Prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property", 2004/34 of 21 July 2004 and 2008/23 of 24 July 2008, entitled "Protection against trafficking in cultural property", and 2010/19 of 22 July 2010, entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking", and the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[179]

"*Recalling also* the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[180] adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[181] adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003,

"*Recalling further* the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 November 1970,[182] the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, adopted by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law on 24 June 1995,[183] and the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, done at The Hague on 14 May 1954,[184] and the two Protocols thereto, adopted on 14 May 1954[184] and 26 March 1999,[185] and reaffirming the necessity for those States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to and, as States parties, implementing those international instruments,

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[179] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

[180] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[181] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[182] Ibid., vol. 823, No. 11806.

[183] Available from www.unidroit.org.

[184] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 249, No. 3511.

[185] Ibid., vol. 2253, No. 3511.

"*Reiterating* the significance of cultural property as part of the common heritage of humankind and as unique and important testimony of the culture and identity of peoples and the necessity of protecting it, and reaffirming in that regard the need to strengthen international cooperation in preventing, prosecuting and punishing all aspects of trafficking in cultural property,

"*Concerned* that demand for stolen, looted and illicitly exported or imported cultural property is growing and fuels further looting, destruction, removal and theft of and trafficking in such unique property, and recognizing that urgent and commensurate legislative and administrative measures are required to discourage demand for illicitly acquired cultural property in the market,

"*Alarmed* at the growing involvement of organized criminal groups in all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences, and observing that cultural property is increasingly being sold through markets, including in auctions, in particular over the Internet, and that such property is being unlawfully excavated and illicitly exported or imported, with the facilitation of modern and sophisticated technologies,

"*Inviting* Member States to protect cultural property and prevent trafficking in such property by introducing appropriate legislation, including, in particular, procedures for its seizure, recovery and return, as well as by promoting education, launching awareness-raising campaigns, locating and inventorying such property, adopting adequate security measures, developing the capacities and human resources of monitoring institutions, such as the police and customs services, and of the tourism sector, involving the media and disseminating information on the theft and pillaging of cultural property,

"*Acknowledging* the important contribution of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network in this field,

"*Recognizing* the indispensable role of crime prevention and criminal justice responses in combating all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences in a comprehensive and effective manner,

"1. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/19, as well as resolution 5/7, entitled "Combating transnational organized crime against cultural property", adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime at its fifth session, held in Vienna from 18 to 22 October 2010;

"2. *Urges* Member States that are parties to the aforementioned conventions, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[180] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[181] to fully implement them, encourages those Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to those conventions, and encourages Member States and relevant international organizations to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking, within the framework of relevant United Nations conventions and resolutions, for the purpose of providing the widest possible international cooperation to address such crimes, including for extradition, mutual legal assistance and the confiscation and return of stolen cultural property to its rightful owner;

"3. *Welcomes* the decision taken by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2010/19 to convene at least one additional meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property, established within the framework of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and encourages Member States and other donors to support the convening of that expert group meeting and to submit to the Commission at its twenty-second session practical proposals for implementing, where appropriate, the recommendations made by the expert group at its meeting held in Vienna in November 2009, with due attention to aspects of criminalization, international cooperation and mutual legal assistance;

"4. *Also welcomes* the request made by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime at its fifth session to its Working Group on International Cooperation and its Working Group on Technical Assistance to examine the relevant recommendations and outcomes of the meetings of the expert group and to make recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties in order to promote the practical application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, by considering the extent and adequacy of existing norms, as well as other normative developments, with due attention to aspects of criminalization and international cooperation, including mutual legal assistance and extradition, in this regard;

"5. *Urges* Member States and relevant institutions, as appropriate, to reinforce and fully implement mechanisms to strengthen international cooperation, including mutual legal assistance, in order to combat all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences, such as the theft, looting, damage, removal, pillage and destruction of cultural property, and to facilitate the recovery and return of stolen cultural property, and requests the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue their efforts to effectively strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking, bearing in mind in particular paragraph 12 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/19;

"6. *Urges* Member States to consider, among other effective measures within the framework of their national legislation, criminalizing activities related to all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences by using a broad definition that can be applied to all stolen, looted, unlawfully excavated and illicitly exported or imported cultural property, and invites them to make trafficking in cultural property, including stealing and looting at archaeological and other cultural sites, a serious crime, as defined in article 2 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, with a view to fully utilizing that Convention for the purpose of extensive international cooperation in fighting all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences;

"7. *Also urges* Member States to take all appropriate steps and effective measures to strengthen legislative and administrative measures aimed at countering trade in stolen, looted and illicitly exported or imported cultural property, including appropriate domestic measures to maximize the transparency of activities of traders in cultural property in the market, in particular through effective regulations and supervision of dealers in antiquities, intermediaries and similar institutions, in accordance with their national law and other applicable law;

"8. *Invites* Member States to continue to submit, in writing, comments on the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property,[186] including views on its potential utility and on whether any improvements to it should be considered at the earliest possible date, in order to assist the Secretariat in preparing an analysis and a report to be presented to the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property at its next meeting, as well as to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-second session;

"9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, in consultation with Member States and in close cooperation, as appropriate, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and other competent international organizations:

"(*a*) To further explore the development of specific guidelines for crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property;

"(*b*) To explore possibilities for the collection, analysis and dissemination of data specifically addressing the relevant aspects of trafficking in cultural property;

"(*c*) To continue to collect, analyse and disseminate information on crime trends through the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems;

"(*d*) To promote good practices, including in international cooperation;

"(*e*) To assist Member States, upon request, in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking;

"(*f*) To consider, where appropriate, addressing trafficking in cultural property in its regional, interregional and thematic programmes;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

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[186] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B, resolution 1, annex.

"11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes of the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations."

49th plenary meeting
28 July 2011

2011/43
Support to the Republic of South Sudan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2009/32 of 31 July 2009,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 65/308 of 14 July 2011 on the admission of the Republic of South Sudan to membership in the United Nations,

Recognizing that development, peace, security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Recalling the informal joint event of the Economic and Social Council and the Peacebuilding Commission on the theme "Promoting durable peace and sustainable development in the Sudan and South Sudan", held in New York on 13 June 2011,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1996 (2011) of 8 July 2011 establishing the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan,

1. *Welcomes* the independence of South Sudan, which took place on 9 July 2011;

2. *Acknowledges* the enormous humanitarian, peacebuilding and development challenges facing the country;

3. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen the synergy between the economic and social development programmes of South Sudan and its peace and security agenda;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission for providing insights and information on best practices, particularly on lessons learned from its experiences, that are relevant for addressing the economic and social challenges of peacebuilding in other African countries emerging from conflict;

5. *Encourages* all Member States to contribute to the socio-economic development of South Sudan;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and all relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as the international financial institutions and development agencies, to assist South Sudan, whenever possible, through continued effective humanitarian, peacebuilding and predictable development assistance, in conformity with national priorities, including the promotion of capacity-building in order to lay a solid foundation for long-term development;

7. *Invites*, in particular, the governing bodies of the United Nations funds and programmes to pay particular attention to the situation in South Sudan and to the coordination of their activities in the country;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 2012, on how the United Nations development system is implementing integrated, coherent and coordinated support to South

Sudan, consistent with national priorities while ensuring clarity of roles and responsibilities in the implementation of United Nations operational activities;

9. *Decides* to consider this matter at its substantive session of 2012 under the agenda sub-item entitled "African countries emerging from conflict".

50th plenary meeting
29 July 2011

Decisions

2011/201 A

Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 18 February 2011, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

The Council elected **Bulgaria** and **Hungary** to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Asian States and three members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014.

Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The Council elected **Finland** and **Turkey** to fill outstanding vacancies on the Governing Council for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014.

The Council further postponed the election of five members from Western European and other States, two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2011, two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012 and one for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014.

2011/201 B

Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 27 April 2011, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

Statistical Commission

The Council elected the following eight Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2012: **Cuba, Czech Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Niger, Oman, United Republic of Tanzania** and **United States of America**.

Commission on Population and Development

The Council elected the following seven Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-sixth session, in 2012, and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-ninth session, in 2016: **Egypt, Japan, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Spain, Uganda** and **United Republic of Tanzania**.

The Council also elected **Ecuador, El Salvador** and **Turkmenistan** to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-eighth session, in 2015.

The Council postponed the election of one member from Asian States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-sixth session, in 2012, and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-ninth session, in 2016.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-eighth session, in 2015.

Commission for Social Development

The Council elected the following twelve Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-first session, in 2012, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-fourth session, in 2016: **Belarus, Ecuador, Germany, Japan, Liberia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sudan** and **United States of America**.

The Council postponed the election of two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-first session, in 2012, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-fourth session, in 2016.

Commission on the Status of Women

The Council elected the following nine Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-seventh session, in 2012, and expiring at the close of the Commission's sixtieth session, in 2016: **Brazil, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Finland, Indonesia, Niger, Russian Federation** and **United States of America**.

The Council postponed the election of one member from African States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-seventh session, in 2012, and expiring at the close of the Commission's sixtieth session, in 2016.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Council elected the following thirty-one Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2012: **Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Cameroon, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America** and **Uruguay**.

The Council postponed the election of two members from African States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2012.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Council elected the following nineteen Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2012: **Austria, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mauritius, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates** and **Uruguay**.

The Council postponed the election of one member from African States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2012.

Commission on Sustainable Development

The Council elected the following sixteen Member States for a three-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's twenty-first session, in 2012, and expiring at the close of the Commission's twenty-third session, in 2015: **Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Haiti, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Kenya, Liberia, Pakistan, Sudan, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** and **United States of America**.

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

The Council elected **Malta, Saudi Arabia** and **Turkey** to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014.

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

The Council elected the following six Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2012: **Argentina, Botswana, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Russian Federation** and **Swaziland**.

The Council postponed the election of two members from African States, two members from Asian States, two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and nine members from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2012.

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

The Council elected the following eleven Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2012: **Albania, Cuba, Gambia, Haiti, India, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain** and **United States of America**.

The Council also elected the following Member States to replace members of the Executive Board who were resigning their seats effective 1 January 2012: **Austria**, to complete the term of office of New Zealand, expiring on 31 December 2013, **Canada**, to complete the term of office of France, expiring on 31 December 2012, **Finland**, to complete the term of office of Italy, expiring on 31 December

2013, and **Portugal**, to complete the term of office of Denmark, expiring on 31 December 2012.

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Council elected **Bulgaria, Cameroon, Congo, Croatia, Togo** and **Turkmenistan** to fill six new seats on the Executive Committee, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 65/192 of 21 December 2010.

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services

The Council elected the following eleven Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2012: **Brazil, Denmark, Greece, Indonesia, Israel, Liberia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation** and **Sweden**.

The Council also elected the following Member States to replace members of the Executive Board who were resigning their seats effective 1 January 2012: **Australia**, to complete the term of office of Ireland, expiring on 31 December 2012, **Norway**, to complete the term of office of Finland, expiring on 31 December 2013, and **Switzerland**, to complete the term of office of the Netherlands, expiring on 31 December 2012.

Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

The Council elected the following three Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2012: **Brazil, Congo** and **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**.

The Council also elected the following Member States to replace members of the Programme Coordinating Board who were resigning their seats effective 1 January 2012: **Germany**, to complete the term of office of Monaco, expiring on 31 December 2013, and **Portugal**, to complete the term of office of the Netherlands, expiring on 31 December 2012.

The Council postponed the election of two members from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2012.

Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The Council elected the following fourteen Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2012: **Bahrain, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Congo, Germany, Haiti, India, Jordan, Lesotho, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand** and **United Republic of Tanzania**.

The Council also elected **Sweden** to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Governing Council for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014.

The Council postponed the election of two members from Eastern European States and three members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2012.

The Council further postponed the election of four members from Western European and other States, two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2011 and two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012.

International Narcotics Control Board

The Council elected the following seven experts for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 2012: Hamid **Ghodse** (Islamic Republic of Iran), Wayne **Hall** (Australia), David T. **Johnson** (United States of America), Jorge **Montaño** (Mexico), Ahmed Kamal Eldin **Samak** (Egypt), Werner **Sipp** (Germany) and Raymond **Yans** (Belgium).

Nominations

Committee for Programme and Coordination

The Council nominated the following twelve Member States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2012: **Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, Uruguay** and **Zimbabwe**.

The Council also nominated **France** to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Committee for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2012.

The Council postponed the nomination of two members from African States, one member from Asian States and five members from Western European and other States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2012.

The Council further postponed the nomination of three members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2011 and the nomination of one member from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2013.

2011/201 C

Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 26 May 2011, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

Commission on Population and Development

The Council elected the **Islamic Republic of Iran** to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-eighth session, in 2015.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Asian States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-sixth session, in 2012, and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-ninth session, in 2016.

Commission on the Status of Women

The Council elected **Malawi** to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-seventh session, in 2012, and expiring at the close of the Commission's sixtieth session, in 2016.

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

The Council elected **Ecuador** to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Intergovernmental Working Group for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2012.

The Council further postponed the election of three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and four members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2011, the election of four members from Asian States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2012, and the election of two members from African States, two members from Asian States, one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and nine members from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2012.

2011/202

Dates of the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 February 2011, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2009/30 of 31 July 2009, decided that its special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would be held at United Nations Headquarters on 10 and 11 March 2011.

2011/203

Provisional agenda and documentation for the substantive session of 2011 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 February 2011, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the proposed basic programme of work of the Council for 2011 and 2012,[1] approved the following provisional agenda and documentation for its substantive session of 2011:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2011

Proposed programme of work for the substantive session of 2011

Status of documentation for the substantive session of 2011

High-level segment

2. High-level segment

(a) High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions

Documentation

World Economic and Social Survey, 2011 (General Assembly resolutions 118 (II) and 52/180 and Council resolution 1983/50)

World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2011 (General Assembly resolution 118 (II) and Council resolution 1990/52)

(b) Annual ministerial review:

Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to education

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the theme (General Assembly resolution 61/16 and Council decision 2008/258)

(c) Thematic discussion:

Current global and national trends and challenges and their impact on education

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the theme (General Assembly resolution 61/16 and Council decision 2010/262)

Relevant part of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its thirteenth session (Council resolutions 1079 (XXXIX) and 1998/46)

Relevant part of the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (Council decision 2004/323)

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[1] See E/2011/1.

Operational activities segment

3. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

(a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2009 (General Assembly resolutions 35/81, 59/250, 62/208, 63/232, 63/311 and 64/289)[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on the functioning of the resident coordinator system, including costs and benefits (General Assembly resolution 62/208 and Council resolutions 2008/2, 2009/1 and 2010/22)

Report of the Secretary-General on results achieved and measures and processes implemented in follow-up to General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 62/208, 63/232, 63/311 and 64/289 and Council resolutions 2008/2, 2009/1 and 2010/22)

Report of the Secretary-General on actions taken by the executive boards and governing bodies of the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies in the area of simplification and harmonization of the United Nations development system (General Assembly resolution 62/208 and Council resolutions 2008/2, 2009/1 and 2010/22)

(b) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the World Food Programme

Documentation

Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its second regular session of 2010 and its first regular and annual sessions of 2011 (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its second regular session of 2010 and its first regular and annual sessions of 2011 (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

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[2] Submitted to the General Assembly through the Council.

Annual report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) (General Assembly resolution 64/289)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) (General Assembly resolution 64/289)

Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its 2010 sessions (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme for 2010 (General Assembly resolutions 50/8 and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

(c) South-South cooperation for development

Documentation

Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its seventeenth session (General Assembly resolutions 33/134 and 58/220)[2]

Coordination segment

4. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2010 of the Council

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Council resolution 2008/29)

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions,[3] including resolution 61/16 (Council resolution 2010/24) (see also items 6, 8 and 13)

Report of the Secretary-General on recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact (Council resolution 2010/25) (see also item 6 (a))

Humanitarian affairs segment

5. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 52/12 B, Council decision 1999/208 and Council resolution 2010/1)

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[3] General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265.

General segment

6. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

Documentation

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions,[3] including resolution 61/16 (Council resolution 2010/24) (see also items 4, 8 and 13)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the progress in the implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action (Council decision 1999/212)

(a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact (Council resolution 2010/25) (see also item 4)

Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (General Assembly resolutions 58/230, 62/187 and 65/145 and Council resolution 2010/26)[2]

(b) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010

Documentation

No request for advance documentation

7. Coordination, programme and other questions

(a) Reports of coordination bodies

Documentation

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-first session (General Assembly resolution 31/93 and Council resolution 2008 (LX))

Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2010/11 (Council decision 2001/321)

(b) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013

Documentation

Relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (General Assembly resolution 58/269 and Council resolution 1988/77)

(c) International cooperation in the field of informatics

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States (Council resolution 2010/38)

(d) Long-term programme of support for Haiti

Documentation

Report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (Council resolution 2010/28)

(e) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 62/137 and Council resolution 2010/29)

(f) African countries emerging from conflict

Documentation

No request for advance documentation

(g) Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (Council resolution 2009/6)

(h) Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields

Documentation

Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2012 and 2013 (Council decisions 52 (LVII) and 1988/103)

8. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265

Documentation

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions,[3] including resolution 61/16 (Council resolution 2010/24) (see also items 4, 6 and 13)

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (General Assembly resolution 65/134 and Council resolution 2100 (LXIII))[2]

Report of the President of the Council on consultations held with the Chair of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Council resolution 2010/30)

Report of the Secretary-General on support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (Council resolution 2010/30)

10. Regional cooperation:

[Theme(s) to be selected]

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII), Council resolution 1817 (LV) and Council decision 1979/1)

The economic situation in the Economic Commission for Europe region: Europe, North America and the Commonwealth of Independent States (General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII), Council resolution 1817 (LV) and Council decision 1979/1)

Overview of the economic and social conditions in Africa (General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII), Council resolution 1817 (LV) and Council decision 1979/1)

Summary of the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific* (General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII), Council resolution 1817 (LV) and Council decision 1979/1)

Latin America and the Caribbean: economic situation and outlook (General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII), Council resolution 1817 (LV) and Council decision 1979/1)

Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region (General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII), Council resolution 1817 (LV) and Council decision 1979/1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe on the Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar (Council resolution 2009/11)

11. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Council resolution 2010/31)[2]

12. Non-governmental organizations

Documentation

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its regular session of 2011 (Council resolutions 3 (II) and 1996/31 and Council decisions 1995/304 and 2010/223)

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed session of 2011 (Council resolutions 3 (II) and 1996/31 and Council decisions 1995/304 and 2010/223)

13. Economic and environmental questions

Documentation

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions,[3] including resolution 61/16 (Council resolution 2010/24) (see also items 4, 6 and 8)

(a) Sustainable development

Documentation

Report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (Council resolution 2003/61)

Report of the second meeting of the open-ended Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 64/236)

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its nineteenth session (Council decisions 1993/207 and 2010/234)

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its thirteenth session (Council resolutions 1079 (XXXIX) and 1998/46)

Report of the Secretary-General on the review of United Nations support for small island developing States (Council resolution 2010/34)

(b) Science and technology for development

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fourteenth session (General Assembly resolutions 46/235, annex, and 56/182 and Council decision 2010/229)

Note by the Secretary-General on the continuation of the Internet Governance Forum (Council resolution 2010/2)

Report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet (Council resolution 2010/2)

(c) Statistics

Documentation

Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-second session (Council resolutions 8 (I), 8 (II) and 1566 (L) and Council decision 2010/235)

(d) Human settlements

Documentation

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) on its twenty-second session (General Assembly resolutions 32/162 and 56/206 and Council resolution 1978/1)[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (Council decision 2010/236)[2]

(e) Environment

Documentation

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-sixth session (General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII), 53/242 and 65/162)[2]

(f) Population and development

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-fourth session (General Assembly resolution 49/128 and Council decision 2010/238)

(g) Public administration and development

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its tenth session (Council resolutions 2001/45 and 2003/60 and decision 2010/239)

(h) International cooperation in tax matters

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its sixth session (Council resolution 2004/69 and Council decision 2010/257)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening of institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (Council resolution 2010/33)

(i) United Nations Forum on Forests

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its ninth session (Council resolution 2006/49 and Council decisions 2009/241 and 2009/242)

(j) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

Documentation

No request for advance documentation

(k) Cartography

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the work of its twenty-sixth session (Council resolutions 715 A (XXVII) and 1314 (XLIV) and Council decision 2009/269)

Report of the Secretary-General on global geographic information management (Council decision 2010/240)

(l) Women and development

Documentation

Relevant sections of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fifth session (General Assembly resolution 42/178 and Council resolution 1987/24)

(m) Transport of dangerous goods

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (Council resolutions 645 G (XXIII) and 2009/19)

14. Social and human rights questions

(a) Advancement of women

Documentation

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fifth session (Council resolutions 11 (II), 1987/22 and 1996/6 and Council decision 2010/233)

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the outcomes of the forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)[2]

(b) Social development

Documentation

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-ninth session (Council resolutions 1139 (XLI) and 1996/7 and Council decision 2010/242)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond (General Assembly resolution 64/133)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth (Council decision 2009/244)

(c) Crime prevention and criminal justice

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twentieth session (Council resolution 1992/1 and Council decisions 1993/242 and 2010/243)

(d) Narcotic drugs

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-fourth session (Council resolutions 9 (I) and 1991/39 and Council decision 2010/244)

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010 (article 15 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; article 18 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; and article 23 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances)

(e) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Documentation

Oral report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (General Assembly resolution 58/153)

(f) Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Documentation

No request for advance documentation

(g) Human rights

Documentation

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions (Council resolutions 1988 (LX), 1985/17 and 1995/39 and Council decision 2010/247)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 48/141)[2]

(h) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Documentation

Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its tenth session (Council resolution 2000/22 and Council decisions 2010/249 and 2010/250)

(i) Genetic privacy and non-discrimination

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Council decision 2010/259)

15. United Nations research and training institutes

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations System Staff College (General Assembly resolution 60/214)

Report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University (General Assembly resolution 61/216)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (General Assembly resolution 62/210 and Council resolution 2009/27)

2011/204

Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2012

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 February 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following questions for inclusion in the programme of work of the Council for 2012 and list of documents for each agenda item:[1]

Substantive session of 2012

Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2012

Status of documentation for the substantive session of 2012

A. High-level segment

High-level segment

High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions

Documentation

World Economic and Social Survey, 2012 (General Assembly resolutions 118 (II) and 52/180 and Council resolution 1983/50)

World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2012 (General Assembly resolution 118 (II) and Council resolution 1990/52)

Development Cooperation Forum

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on trends and progress in international development cooperation (General Assembly resolution 61/16)

Relevant part of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fourteenth session (Council resolutions 1079 (XXXIX) and 1998/46)

Relevant part of the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (Council decision 2004/323)

Annual ministerial review on the theme [to be decided]

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the theme (General Assembly resolution 61/16)

Thematic discussion on the theme [to be decided]

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the theme (General Assembly resolution 61/16)

Relevant part of the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (Council decision 2004/323)

B. Operational activities segment

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

Documentation

Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation (General Assembly resolutions 33/134 and 58/220)[2]

Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 62/208, 63/232 and 65/177)

Report of the Secretary-General on analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2010 (General Assembly resolutions 35/81, 59/250, 62/208, 63/232, 63/311 and 64/289)[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on results achieved and measures and processes implemented in follow-up to General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 62/208, 63/232, 63/311 and 64/289 and Council resolutions 2008/2, 2009/1 and 2010/22)

Report of the Secretary-General on actions taken by the executive boards and governing bodies of the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies in the area of simplification and harmonization of the United Nations development system (General Assembly resolution 62/208)

Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/ United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the World Food Programme

Documentation

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/ United Nations Population Fund (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) (General Assembly resolution 64/289)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) (General Assembly resolution 64/289)

Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (General Assembly resolutions 50/8 and 62/208 and Council resolution 1995/51)

C. Coordination segment

The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2011 of the Council

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Council resolution 2007/272)

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions,[3] including resolution 61/16[2]

D. Humanitarian affairs segment

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 52/12 B and Council decision 1999/208)

E. General segment

Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

Documentation

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions,[3] including resolution 61/16[2]

Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

Documentation

Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (General Assembly resolution 58/230)[2]

Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010

Documentation

Annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (General Assembly resolution 61/1 and Council decision 2001/320)[2]

Coordination, programme and other questions

Reports of coordination bodies

Documentation

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-second session (General Assembly resolution 31/93 and Council resolution 2008 (LX))

Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2011/12 (Council decision 2001/321)

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2014-2015

Documentation

Relevant sections of the proposed strategic framework for the period 2014-2015 (General Assembly resolution 58/269)

International cooperation in the field of informatics

Long-term programme of support for Haiti

Documentation

Report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (Council resolution 2010/28)

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

African countries emerging from conflict

Tobacco or health

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265

Documentation

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions,[3] including resolution 61/16[2]

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (General Assembly resolution 57/147 and Council resolution 2100 (LXIII))[2]

Regional cooperation

[*Theme(s) to be selected*]

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Council decision 1979/1)

Summaries of the surveys of economic conditions in the five regions prepared by the regional commissions (Council resolution 1724 (LIII))

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General[2]

Non-governmental organizations

Documentation

Reports of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its regular session of 2012 and its resumed session of 2012 (Council resolutions 3 (II) and 1996/31 and Council decision 1995/304)

Economic and environmental questions

Documentation

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions,[3] including resolution 61/16[2]

Sustainable development

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its twentieth session (Council decision 1993/207)

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fourteenth session (Council resolution 1079 (XXXIX))

Science and technology for development

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifteenth session (General Assembly resolution 46/235, annex)

Statistics

Documentation

Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-third session (Council resolutions 1768 (LIV) and 1999/8)

Human settlements

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda[2]

Environment

Documentation

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth special session (General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) and 53/242)[2]

Population and development

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-fifth session (General Assembly resolution 49/128 and Council decision 1995/209)

Public administration and development

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its eleventh session (Council resolutions 2001/45 and 2003/60)

International cooperation in tax matters

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its seventh session (Council resolution 2004/69)

Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

Documentation

No request for advance documentation

Cartography

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the work of its twenty-seventh session (Council resolutions 715 A (XXVII) and 1314 (XLIV))

Women and development

Documentation

Relevant sections of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-sixth session (General Assembly resolution 42/178 and Council resolution 1987/24)

Social and human rights questions

Advancement of women

Documentation

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-sixth session (Council resolutions 11 (II) and 1147 (XLI))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)[2]

Social development

Documentation

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fiftieth session (Council resolutions 10 (II), 1139 (XLI) and 1996/7)

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-first session (Council resolution 1992/1)

Narcotic drugs

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-fifth session (Council resolutions 9 (I) and 1991/39)

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2011 (article 15 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; article 18 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; and article 23 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Documentation

Oral report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (General Assembly resolution 58/153)

Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Documentation

No request for advance documentation

Human rights

Documentation

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions (Council resolutions 1988 (LX), 1985/17 and 1995/39)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 48/141)[2]

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions (General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex)[2]

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Documentation

Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its eleventh session (Council resolution 2000/22)

Genetic privacy and non-discrimination

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Council decision 2008/233)

2011/205

Working arrangements for the substantive session of 2011 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 February 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided on the following working arrangements for its substantive session of 2011:

(a) The high-level segment would be held from Monday, 4 July, through the morning of Friday, 8 July;

(b) The dialogue with the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions would be held on the afternoon of Friday, 8 July;

(c) The coordination segment would be held from Monday, 11 July, through the morning of Thursday, 14 July;

(d) The operational activities segment would be held from the afternoon of Thursday, 14 July, through Monday, 18 July;

(e) The informal joint event of the operational activities and humanitarian affairs segments on the issue of the transition from relief to development[4] would be held on the morning of Tuesday, 19 July;

(f) The humanitarian affairs segment would be held from the afternoon of Tuesday, 19 July, through Thursday, 21 July;

(g) The general segment would be held from Friday, 22 July, through Thursday, 28 July;

(h) The work of the substantive session of 2011 of the Council would conclude on Friday, 29 July.

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[4] General Assembly resolution 58/114, para. 6.

2011/206

Operational activities segment of the substantive session of 2011 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 February 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided that the work of the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2011 should be devoted to the progress on and implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007 and relevant follow-up resolutions of the Assembly and the Council[5] concerning operational activities for development of the United Nations system.

2011/207

Appointment of additional members of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 17 February 2011, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005, 2006/10 of 26 July 2006, 2007/13 of 25 July 2007, 2008/10 of 23 July 2008, 2009/4 of 23 July 2009 and 2010/28 of 23 July 2010 and its decisions 2004/322 of 11 November 2004, 2009/211 of 20 April 2009 and 2009/267 of 15 December 2009 and having considered the letter dated 20 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Bahamas to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council[6] and the letter dated 3 February 2011 from the United States Representative to the Council addressed to the President of the Council,[7] decided to appoint the Permanent Representative of the Bahamas to the United Nations and the United States Representative to the Council as additional members of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti.

2011/208

Multi-year programme of work for the annual ministerial reviews of the Economic and Social Council for the period 2012-2014

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 26 April 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided to adopt the following themes for its multi-year annual ministerial reviews:

(a) 2012: "Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals";

(b) 2013: "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals";

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[5] General Assembly resolutions 63/232, 64/220 and 65/177 and Council resolutions 2008/2, 2009/1 and 2010/22.

[6] E/2011/8.

[7] E/2011/69.

(c) 2014: "Addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future".

2011/209

Theme for the item on regional cooperation of the substantive session of 2011 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 26 April 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided that the theme for the item on regional cooperation of its substantive session of 2011 would be "Regional cooperation as a catalyst for development: examples from the regions".

2011/210

Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 2011 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 26 April 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided that:

(a) The theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2011 would be "Working in partnership to strengthen coordination of humanitarian assistance in a changing world";

(b) It would convene two panels, the topics of which would be:

(i) "Preparing for the future: predictable, effective, flexible and adequate humanitarian financing and its accountable use to meet the evolving needs and challenges in the delivery of humanitarian assistance";

(ii) "Strengthening resilience, preparedness and capacities for humanitarian response".

2011/211

Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 26 April 2011, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005, 2006/10 of 26 July 2006, 2007/13 of 25 July 2007, 2008/10 of 23 July 2008, 2009/4 of 23 July 2009 and 2010/28 of 23 July 2010 and its decisions 2004/322 of 11 November 2004, 2009/211 of 20 April 2009, 2009/267 of 15 December 2009 and 2011/207 of 17 February 2011 and having considered the letter dated 24 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council,[8] decided to appoint the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations as an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti.

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[8] E/2011/80.

2011/212

Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development

At its 11th plenary meeting, on 18 May 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided, with regard to the event to discuss the transition from relief to development, that:

(a) The title of the event would be "The role of the United Nations and the international community in supporting the capacity of the Government of South Sudan to manage the transition";

(b) The event would be an informal activity held on the morning of 19 July 2011;

(c) The event would consist of one panel discussion and there would be no negotiated outcome.

2011/213

Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields

At its 11th plenary meeting, on 18 May 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields.[9]

2011/214

Agenda of and organization of work for the substantive session of 2011 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 4 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council adopted the agenda of its substantive session of 2011[10] and approved the programme of work[11] and list of documents[12] for the session. At the same meeting, the Council also approved the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations that the non-governmental organizations requesting to be heard by the Council in connection with the items on the agenda of its substantive session of 2011 be heard under agenda item 2 (b).[13]

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[9] E/2010/15 and Add.1.

[10] E/2011/100 and Corr.1.

[11] E/2011/L.12, as revised.

[12] E/2011/L.11.

[13] See E/2011/127.

2011/215

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 18 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the following documents:

(i) Report to the Economic and Social Council of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund;[14]

(ii) Annual report to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Children's Fund;[15]

(iii) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the World Food Programme for 2010;[16]

(iv) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2011;[17]

(v) Addendum to the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2011: joint meeting of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the World Food Programme;[18]

(vi) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its work during 2010;[19]

(vii) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2010;[20]

(viii) Extract from the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its annual session of 2011: decisions adopted by the Executive Board at its annual session of 2011;[21]

(b) Decided to defer its consideration of the report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its seventeenth session until a session in 2012.

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[14] E/2011/5.

[15] E/2011/6.

[16] E/2011/14.

[17] E/2011/34 (Part I)-E/ICEF/2011/7 (Part I).

[18] E/2011/34 (Part I)/Add.1-E/ICEF/2011/7 (Part I)/Add.1.

[19] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 15* (E/2010/35).

[20] Ibid., *2011, Supplement No. 16* (E/2011/36).

[21] E/2011/L.18.

2011/216

Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2010/252 of 23 July 2010 on the role of the Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16, decided to request the Secretary-General to prepare a note containing recommendations on the periodicity and scope of future reports on the topic for consideration at its substantive session of 2012.

2011/217

Report of the Committee on World Food Security to the Economic and Social Council

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 1999/212 of 25 March 1999 concerning the submission to the Council every four years, starting in 1999, of a report on progress in the implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action, taking note of the reform of the Committee on World Food Security in 2009, which was endorsed by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its thirty-sixth session, in November 2009, and taking note especially of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 6 (ii) and 21 of the Committee on World Food Security reform document:[22]

(a) Decided to discontinue its quadrennial consideration of reports on progress in the implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action, with effect from 2011;

(b) Invited the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security to transmit to the Economic and Social Council every year, starting in 2012, a report on the main decisions and policy recommendations made as well as the results achieved by the Committee in the area of food security and nutrition, in accordance with its new roles and vision.

2011/218

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

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[22] See report of the thirty-fifth session of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome, 14, 15 and 17 October 2009 (C 2009/21-Rev.1), appendix H.

(a) Note by the President of the General Assembly circulating the summary report of the 2010 parliamentary hearing;[23]

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a note by the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security on the reform of the Committee and on progress made towards its implementation.[24]

2011/219

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with reports of coordination bodies

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 22 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-first session;[25]

(b) Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2010/11.[26]

2011/220

Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2012 and 2013

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 22 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2012 and 2013.[27]

2011/221

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with United Nations research and training institutes

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 22 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University.[28]

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[23] A/65/728-E/2011/72.

[24] A/66/76-E/2011/102.

[25] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/66/16).

[26] E/2011/104.

[27] See E/2011/L.10.

[28] E/2011/129.

2011/222
Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Drainage and Use in Coal Mines

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of decision A (64) of the Economic Commission for Europe[29] and welcoming the endorsement by the Commission of the *Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Drainage and Use in Coal Mines*,[30] decided to invite States Members of the United Nations, international organizations and the regional commissions to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures to ensure the application of the *Best Practice Guidance* in countries worldwide.

2011/223
Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;[31]

(b) The economic situation in the Economic Commission for Europe region: Europe, North America and the Commonwealth of Independent States in 2010-2011;[32]

(c) Overview of economic and social conditions in Africa, 2011;[33]

(d) Summary of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2011;[34]

(e) Latin America and the Caribbean: economic situation and outlook, 2010-2011;[35]

(f) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region, 2010-2011.[36]

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[29] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 17* (E/2011/37), chap. IV.

[30] United Nations publication, Sales No. 10.II.E.2.

[31] E/2011/15 and Add.1 and 2.

[32] E/2011/16.

[33] E/2011/17.

[34] E/2011/18.

[35] E/2011/19.

[36] E/2011/20.

2011/224

Application for consultative status of the non-governmental organization International Lesbian and Gay Association

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant special consultative status to the non-governmental organization International Lesbian and Gay Association.

2011/225

Application for consultative status of the non-governmental organization International Foundation for Electoral Systems

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant special consultative status to the non-governmental organization International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

2011/226

Application for consultative status of the non-governmental organization Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant special consultative status to the non-governmental organization Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression.

2011/227

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided to grant consultative status to the following one hundred and eleven non-governmental organizations:[37]

General consultative status

ONG Hope International

Special consultative status

5th Pillar
Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia
Afromedianet
Agewell Foundation
Amigos do Protocolo de Kyoto
Asociación Civil Educación, Ambiente y Territorio
Association burkinabé pour la survie de l'enfance

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[37] Including both new and deferred applications.

Association de la jeunesse congolaise pour le développement
Association femmes soleil d'Haiti
Association mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit
Association of World Reindeer Herders
Associazione Nazionale Volontarie Telefono Rosa
Athletes United for Peace
Aube nouvelle pour la femme et le développement
Azerbaijan Turkey Business Association
Azrbaycan Grinin Avro-Atlantika Tkilat
Behnam Daheshpour Charity Organization
Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center
Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers' Legal Aid and Research Center
Center for Global Community and World Law
Centre for Equality Rights in Accommodation
China Energy Fund Committee
China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation
CLIPSAS
Compassion Africa Aged Foundation
Concern for Environmental Development and Research
Coordinadora Española para el Lobby Europeo de Mujeres
Council for American Students in International Negotiations
Drammeh Institute
Drug Prevention Network of Canada
Ecocosm Dynamics
Federación Internacional de Fe y Alegría
Forum Azzahrae pour la femme marocaine
Foundation for the Development of Knowledge Suma Veritas
Framework Convention Alliance for Tobacco Control
Fundación Atenea Grupo
Fundación Ecología y Desarrollo
Grand Triangle
GS1
Hydroaid
Initiative du millénaire des femmes africaines contre la pauvreté et pour les droits humains
Instituto para la Participación y el Desarrollo-INPADE-Asociación Civil
International Administrative Science Association
International Ecological Safety Cooperative Organization
International Federation of Psoriasis Associations
International Human Rights Observer
International Police Executive Symposium
International Samaritan
International Solidarity and Human Rights Institute
Istanbul Research Centre on Women
Kadin Adaylari Destekleme ve Eğitme Derneği
Kenya Community Development Group
Kikandwa Rural Communities Development Organization
Leaders Organization
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights Education Fund
Life for Africa
Livelihood NGO

Mémorial de la Shoah
Minhaj-ul-Quran International
Muhammadiyah Association
National Association for Work Bless
National Association of Home Builders of the United States
National Native Title Council
National Women's Studies and Information Center "Partnership for Development"
New York and New Jersey Asian American Law Enforcement Advisory Committee
Niall Mellon Township Trust
Not for Sale Campaign
OceanCare
Organisation nationale des donneurs de sang bénévoles
Organização das Famílias da Ásia e do Pacífico
Pan African Civil Society Network
Patim
Plan Suomi Säätiö
Pro-Life Campaign
Protection de l'environnement et de l'écosystème
RESO-Femmes
Roma Zaedno
Rufaida Health Foundation
Rural Development Centre
Sacro Militare Ordine Costantiniano di San Giorgio
Schweizerische Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Jugendverbände
Serve Train Educate People's Society
Social Initiatives Support Fund
Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology
Soroptimist International of Europe
South Sudanese Women Christian Mission for Peace
Sucardif Association
Sudanese Organization for Education Development
Tamil Christian Broadcasting Network
Terra-1530
Think Youth Independent Association
Türk Kalp Vakfi
Turkish Philanthropy Funds
Umid Support to Social Development Public Union
UNIFEM Sweden
United Help for International Children
United Kingdom Association for the United Nations Development Fund for Women
Univers de solidarité et de développement
VAAGDHARA
Verband Entwicklungspolitik Deutscher Nichtregierungs-Organisationen
Victorious Youths Movement
Vivekananda Sevakendra-O-Sishu Uddyan
Women Against Violence (Europe)
Women for Human Rights, single women group
Women Watch Afrika, Inc.

Womensport International
World Federation for the Treatment of Opioid Dependence

Roster

Hellenic Research and Educational Institute "Panos Mylonas" for Road Safety and the Prevention and Reduction of Traffic Accidents
International Federation of Thanatologists Associations
Richbone Initiative Foundation

(b) Also decided to reclassify the following non-governmental organizations:

(i) From special to general consultative status:

International Federation for Family Development
International Indian Treaty Council
Sulabh International

(ii) From the Roster to special consultative status:

International Union against Cancer
Plan International
Duke of Edinburgh's Award International Foundation

(c) Took note of the request of the following non-governmental organization to withdraw its application for consultative status:

Agape International Spiritual Center of Truth

(d) Also took note of the request of the following six non-governmental organizations for a change of name:

Friends of the Earth (Roster, 1972) to Friends of the Earth International
Hariri Foundation (special, 2003) to Hariri Foundation for Sustainable Human Development
IZZA Peace Foundation (special, 2009) to International Peace and Development Organization
Korea Freedom League (special, 2002) to Korea Freedom Federation
Soap and Detergent Association (Roster, 2002) to American Cleaning Institute
United States Trademark Association (Roster) to International Trademark Association

(e) Further took note of the quadrennial reports submitted by the following two hundred and twelve non-governmental organizations for the reporting period 2006-2009:

8th Day Center for Justice
Aahung
Action aides aux familles démunies
African American Islamic Institute
African Services Committee
African Youth Movement
AFS Inter-Cultural Programs
Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement
Al-khoei Foundation
American Society of Safety Engineers
Americans for UNFPA
Amman Center for Human Rights Studies

Amnesty International
Anti-Slavery International
Architectes de l'urgence
Argentine Society of Pediatrics
Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network
Asian Migrant Centre
Asociación Civil Consorcio Desarrollo y Justicia
Assembly of First Nations — National Indian Brotherhood
Associação de Mulheres contra a Violência
Association des états généraux des étudiants de l'Europe
Association for Aid and Relief (Japan)
Association for Sustainable Human Development
Association internationale de lutte contre la pauvreté et pour le développement
Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa
Association of Former Diplomats of China
Association of Medical Doctors of Asia
Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII
Austrian Federal Economic Chamber
Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights
Baha'i International Community
Baptist World Alliance
Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University
Brazilian Foundation of America
Building and Social Housing Foundation
Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Senioren-Organisationen
Canadian Race Relations Foundation
CARE
Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid
Center for Oceans Law and Policy
Centre Europe-tiers monde
Centre for the World Religions
Centro di Ricerca e Documentazione Febbraio 74
Child Care Consortium
China Association for International Science and Technology Cooperation
China Education Association for International Exchange
China Society for Human Rights Studies
Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament
Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples
Commonwealth Association of Surveying and Land Economy
Commonwealth Human Ecology Council
Conectas Direitos Humanos
Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
Deniz Feneri Association
DiploFoundation
Dominican Leadership Conference
Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers
Drug Free America Foundation
Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration

Eco-Accord: Center for Environment and Sustainable Development
Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs
Egyptian Organization for Human Rights
European Federation for Transport and Environment
Exchange and Cooperation Centre for Latin America
Family Health International
Fédération européenne des femmes actives au foyer
Federation of National Representations of the Experiment in International Living
Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe
Fondation Chantal Biya
Friends World Committee for Consultation
Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer
General Confederation of Trade Unions
Global Alliance for Women's Health
Gram Bharati Samiti
Greenpeace International
Group of 78
Groupe pivot: droit et citoyenneté des femmes
Half the Sky Foundation
Health on the Net Foundation
HELIO International
Heritage Foundation
Hope for Africa
Human Resource Development Foundation
Human Rights Internet
Imam Al-Sadr Foundation
Imamia Medics International
Incorvuz-XXI
Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation
Ingénieurs du monde
Institut de la gestion déléguée
Institut de politique familiale
Institute for Energy and Environmental Research
Institute of Global Education
Institute of International Sociology of Gorizia
Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development
International Association for Humanitarian Medicine Brock Chisholm
International Association of Judges
International Association of Lions Clubs
International Association of Ports and Harbors
International Association of Y's Men's Clubs
International Center for Research on Women
International Chamber of Commerce
International Coastal and Ocean Organization
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
International Committee for Arab-Israeli Reconciliation
International Communities for the Renewal of the Earth
International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction
International Council of Chemical Associations

International Council of Societies of Industrial Design
International Council of Voluntary Agencies
International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
International Energy Foundation
International Federation for Human Rights Leagues
International Federation of Family Associations of Missing Persons from Armed Conflicts
International Federation of Inspection Agencies
International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres
International Federation of Women Lawyers
International First Aid Society
International Fund for Animal Welfare
International Health Awareness Network
International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies
International Network for Sustainable Energy
International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
International Relations Students' Association of McGill University
International Research Foundation for Development
International Society for Augmentative and Alternative Communication
International Society of Doctors for the Environment
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
International Union of Psychological Science
International Women's Democracy Center
International Women's Writing Guild
International Women's Year Liaison Group
International Young Catholic Students
Interregional Union of Life Help for Mentally Handicapped Persons "Sail of Hope"
Italian Association for Aid to Children
Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights
Jesuit Refugee Service
JMJ Children's Fund of Canada
Junior Chamber International
Kids First Fund
Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women
Kiwanis International
Korea Freedom League
Korea International Volunteer Organization
Korean National Council of Women
LatCrit
Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany
Macedonian Center for International Cooperation
Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers
Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic
Medical Aid for Palestinians
Medico International
Mujer para la Mujer
National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers
National Center for State Courts
National Rehabilitation and Development Centre
Native American Rights Fund

Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples
Network "Earth Village"
Network of East-West Women
New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council
Organization for Defending Victims of Violence
Oxfam International
Parliamentarians for Global Action
Peace Boat
Physicians for Social Responsibility
Plan International
Political and Ethical Knowledge on Economic Activities
Population Reference Bureau
Presbyterian Church USA
Rainforest Foundation
Rainforest Foundation International
Real Women of Canada
Rehabilitation International
Rooftops Canada
Rozan
Save Africa Concerts Foundation
School Sisters of Notre Dame
Seniors Españoles para la Cooperación Técnica
Sinha Institute of Medical Science and Technology
Sisters of Mercy of the Americas
Society for Comparative Legislation
Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem
Tchad agir pour l'environnement
Teresian Association
Tiye International
To Love Children Educational Foundation International
Transnational Radical Party
UBUNTU Forum
Union nationale de la femme tunisienne
Unione Intercontinentale Casalinghe
United Nations Watch
Universal Esperanto Association
Urban Justice Center
Vikas Samiti
Vital Voices Global Partnership
Winvisible: Women with Visible and Invisible Disability
Women against Rape
Women in Law and Development in Africa
Women's Crisis Centre
Women's Welfare Centre
World Federalist Movement
World Federation of Trade Unions
World for World Organization
World Information Transfer
World Jewellery Confederation
World Organization against Torture
World Peace and Economic Development Organization

World Road Association
Youth Empowerment Alliance

(f) Took note of the quadrennial reports submitted by the following seven non-governmental organizations for reporting periods earlier than 2006-2009:

Amnesty International
Heritage Foundation
Human Rights Internet
International Association of Judges
International Federation for Human Rights Leagues
Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights
Transnational Radical Party

(g) Noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had decided to close without prejudice its consideration of the applications for consultative status submitted by the following twenty-three non-governmental organizations after they had failed to respond, despite three reminders over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee, to queries posed to them by members of the Committee:

American Humanist Association
Association des femmes tunisiennes pour la recherche et le développement
Assyrian Academic Society
Centrum Mot Rasism
Ecumenical Coalition on Tourism Foundation
Elite Club
European Renewable Energy Council
EveryChild
Forest Products Associations of Canada
IBON Foundation
Indian Confederation of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (North-east zone)
International Centre for Migration Health and Development
International Refugee Rights Initiative
Ivorian Hope Charity
NATRIPAL
Neda Institute for Scientific-Political Research
Pain pour le prochain
Psychology Beyond Borders
Redeem Africa Foundation
Solidarity: NGO of the Orthodox Church of Greece
UK Consortium on AIDS and International Development
Women's Ordination Conference
Zigen Fund

2011/228
Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided to grant consultative status to the following one hundred and forty-six non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

Abibimman Foundation
Action des chrétiens activistes des droits de l'homme à Shabunda
Action sensibilisation sur les nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication
Africa Development Interchange Network
Africa Youths International Development Foundation
Africans Unite against Child Abuse
Aid the Children Network
Aide internationale pour l'enfance
AIDS Foundation East-West
Alliance Forum Foundation
AquaFed: International Federation of Private Water Operators
Asociación de Federaciones y Asociaciones de Empresarias del Mediterráneo
Asociación Dominicana de las Naciones Unidas
Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de Colombia
Asociación Panameña de Corredores y Promotores de Bienes Raíces
Association de défense des droits de l'homme
Association des jeunes pour le développement Pasteef
Association Mondiale de Psychanalyse du champ freudien
Association of War-Affected Women
Association pour le développement durable
Assyrian Aid Society (Iraq)
Batool Welfare Trust
Belgrade Centre for Human Rights
Cameroun terre nouvelle
Center for Regional Policy Research and Cooperation "Studiorum"
Centre d'accueil et de volontariat pour orphelins, abandonnés et handicapés du Cameroun
Centre for International Sustainable Development Law
Cercle d'initiative commune pour la recherche, l'environnement et la qualité
Child Helpline International
Childlink Foundation
Children's Human Rights Centre of Albania
Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre
Clean Energy Promoting Citizen's Forum
Comité Español de Representantes de Minusválidos
Conservation Force
Consorcio Boliviano de Juventudes — Casa de la Juventud
Corrections India
Council for International Development
Crowley Children's Fund
Demokratyczna Unia Kobiet
Djenne Initiative
Ensemble luttons contre le sida
Environment Support Group
Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement-Bwaise Facility
Equit Institute
European Environmental Citizens Organisation for Standardisation
Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International e.V.
Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations

Finland National Committee for UN-Women
First Nations Summit
Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS
Foundation for the Future
Free Africa Foundation (Ghana)
Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
Fundación Instituto de Cultura del Sur
Fundación País Libre
Gibh Varta Manch
Gic technologies nouvelles au Cameroun
Give to Colombia
Global Aid Network
Global Justice Center
Godwing Osung International Foundation (The African Project)
Gong
Groupe des ONG pour la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant
Grupo Intercultural Almaciga
Gulf Research Center Foundation
Healthy Solutions
Helios Life Association
High Atlas Foundation
Human Rights House Foundation
Human Rights Law Resource Centre
Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa
Hunt Alternatives Fund
Ilngwesi Afya Program
Independent Advocacy Project
Indian Muslim Council — USA
Indira Gandhi Integral Education Centre
Indo-European Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Institute of Noahide Code
International Action Network on Small Arms
International Art and Technology Cooperation Organization
International Campaign to Ban Landmines
International Center for Alcohol Policies
International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul
International Council of Russian Compatriots
International Juvenile Justice Observatory
International Mahavira Jain Mission
International Reading Association
IOGT International
Isfahan Minority Rights and Development
Karamah: Muslim Women Lawyers for Human Rights
Karat Coalition
Latter-Day Saint Charities
Mental Disability Advocacy Center Foundation
Mental Health Initiative for Africans in Crisis
National Council of Child Rights Advocates, Nigeria: South-West Zone
National Rural Development Society
Niger Delta Women's Movement for Peace and Development
Objectif Sciences International

OLPC Foundation
Organización de Entidades Mutuales de las Américas (ODEMA)
Overseas Development Institute
Peace Family and Media Association
Plan Life
Policy Research
Poverty Elimination and Community Education Foundation
Program in International Human Rights Law
Project Green Nigeria
Real Medicine Foundation
Red ACTIVAS
Red Mujeres, Desarrollo, Justicia y Paz AC
Redress Trust
Réseau des organisations du secteur éducatif du Niger
Restoration World Outreach Ministries
Rural Community Development Program
Safe Water Network
Save a Child's Heart in Memory of Dr. Ami Cohen
Self-Help Development Facilitators
Service d'appui aux initiatives locales développement
Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Centre
Shohratgarh Environmental Society
Social Development International
Society for Development and Community Empowerment
Society for Human Advancement and Disadvantaged Empowerment
SOS Éducation
South Asian Forum for Environment
STEER Foundation
Stichting Feminenza Nederland
Students for Sensible Drug Policy
Surfrider Foundation Europe
Trust for Sustainable Livelihoods
Udyama
Un Techo para mi País
Union internationale des voyageurs
United States International Council on Disabilities
Vision Welfare Group
Western Cape Therapeutic Community Centre
Women Advocates Research and Documentation Center
Women Founders Collective
Women's Alliance for a Democratic Iraq
Working Women Association
World Lebanese Cultural Union
Yale International Relations Association
Young People We Care
Youth Bridge Foundation
Youth Empowerment Synergy

(b) Noted the withdrawal by the following non-governmental organization of its application for consultative status:

Centre for Psychology and Social Change

(c) Also noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had decided to recommend not to grant consultative status to the following non-governmental organization:

International Lesbian and Gay Association

(d) Decided to reclassify the following non-governmental organizations:

(i) From the Roster to special consultative status:

United States Trademark Association

(ii) From special to general consultative status:

Covenant House
Junior Chamber International

(e) Noted that the Committee had taken note of the change of name of the following eight non-governmental organizations:

China International Institute of Multinational Corporations (special, 2006) to China International Council for the Promotion of Multinational Corporations
International Union against Cancer (Roster) to Union for International Cancer Control
African Child Care Association (special, 2008) to African Aid Organization
Service and Research Foundation of Asia on Family and Culture (special, 1999) to Service and Research Institute on Family and Children
International Save the Children Alliance (general, 1993) to Save the Children International
World Movement of Mothers (general, 2004) to Mouvement mondial des mères international
World Population Foundation (special, 2004) to Stichting Rutgers WPF
Feminist Club (special, 2005) to Caucasian Feminist Initiative

(f) Also noted that the Committee had taken note of the quadrennial reports submitted by the following one hundred and fifty-four non-governmental organizations for the reporting period 2006-2009 and earlier reporting periods:[38]

Adolescent Health and Information Projects (2005-2008)
African Women Empowerment Guild (2005-2008)
Agir ensemble pour les droits de l'homme
Ain o Salish Kendra
Airports Council International
All-Russian Society of Disabled People
Antioch Christian Centre
Asian Institute of Transport Development
Asian Legal Resource Centre
Association des femmes éducatrices du Mali
Association européenne des cheminots
Association for Assistance to Families with Disabled Children
Association guinéenne pour la réinsertion des toxicomanes

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[38] Organizations that reported on the period 2005-2008 are indicated in the list with the dates in parentheses.

Association of Former United Nations Industry and Development Experts
Association of Interbalkan Women's Cooperation Societies
Association of Presbyterian Women of Aoteaora (New Zealand)
Association pour la formation et l'insertion sociale de l'adolescent et de la femme
Association pour la promotion de l'emploi et du logement
Bangladesh Mahila Parishad (2005-2008)
Big Brothers Big Sisters International
Biopolitics International Organisation
Blagovest Centre of People's Help International Public Charitable Organization
Business Council for Sustainable Energy
Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies
Canadian Federation of University Women
Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network
Canadian Voice of Women for Peace (2005-2008)
Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action
Catholic International Education Office
Catholics for Choice
Centre de recherches et de promotion pour la sauvegarde des sites et monuments historiques en Afrique
Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology
Centre for Women, the Earth, the Divine
China Disabled Persons Federation
China International Institute of Multinational Corporations
Chinese Immigrants Services
Christian Aid
Church World Service
Collectif sénégalais des Africaines pour la promotion de l'éducation relative à l'environnement
Comité catholique contre la faim et pour le développement
Consortium d'appui aux actions pour la promotion et le développement de l'Afrique
Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service
Couple to Couple League International
Danish Association for Gays and Lesbians
Dayemi Complex Bangladesh
DIYA All-Ukrainian Women's People's Democratic Association (2005-2008)
Eco-Ecolo
Ecopeace-Middle East Environmental NGO Forum
Education International
Engender
Ethiopian World Federation
European Union of Jewish Students
Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance
Family Research Council
Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia
Federation of Women Lawyers in Kenya
Flora Tristan Peruvian Women's Center
Fondation européenne pour le développement durable des régions (2005-2008)

Fondation pour la promotion de la santé et le développement de la recherche (2005-2008)
Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute
Fundación AlvarAlice
Fundación Teleton Mexico
General Arab Women Federation (2005-2008)
Génération recherche action et formation pour l'environnement
Global Alliance against Traffic in Women
Global Rights (2005-2008)
Global Village for Rehabilitation and Development
Grail
Grassroots Organisations Operating Together in Sisterhood
Guild of Service
Henry Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue
Hong Kong Federation of Women's Centres
Hope for the Nations
Humanity First
Il Cenacolo
Indonesian National Council on Social Welfare
Institute for Security Studies (2005-2008)
Institute of Inter-Balkan Relations
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)
International Association for Human Values
International Association for Integration, Dignity and Economic Advancement
International Blue Crescent Relief and Development Foundation
International Cooperative Alliance
International Council of Psychologists
International Environmental Law Research Centre
International Higher Education Academy of Sciences
International Holistic Tourism Education Centre (2005-2008)
International Investment Centre
International League for Human Rights
International Lesbian and Gay Association — Europe
International Planned Parenthood Federation (Africa region)
International Psychoanalytical Association Trust
International Wages for Housework Campaign
Intersos Humanitarian Aid Organization
IPAS
ISIS: Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange
Israel Women's Network
Italian Association for Women in Development
Japanese Association of International Women's Rights
Korean Federation for Environmental Movement
Ladies Charitable Society
Leadership Watch
Lebanon Family Planning Association
Lighthouse International
Local Governments for Sustainability
Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights
Mariano y Rafael Castillo Córdova Foundation
MaterCare International

Mauritius Family Planning Association
Mennonite Central Committee
Mental Disability Rights International
Miramed Institute
Movimento Italiano Casalinghe
Movimiento Manuela Ramos
National Association for Resource Improvement
National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
National Congress of American Indians
National Coordinator for Human Rights
National Council on Family Relations (2005-2008)
National Federation of International Immigrant Women Associations
National Federation of Women for Democracy
National Foundation for Women Legislators
National Rural Support Programme
New South Wales Council for Civil Liberties
Northern Alliance for Sustainability
Organization for the Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America
Pan-African Women's Organization
Pauktuutit Inuit Women's Association of Canada
People's Decade of Human Rights Education
Population Services International
Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini
Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe
Russian Academy of Natural Sciences
Russian Peace Foundation
Saviya Development Foundation
Secours populaire français
Social Ecology Foundation
Swedish Organisation of Disabled Persons International Aid Association
Tides Center
Union of Arab Jurists (2005-2008)
Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation
West Africa Network for Peacebuilding
Womankind Worldwide
Women's Environmental Development and Training
Women's Intercultural Network
Women's Political Watch
Women's Right to Education Programme
World Association of Former United Nations Interns and Fellows (2005-2008)
World Leisure Organization
World Organization of the Scout Movement
World ORT Union
World Student Christian Federation
World Water Council (2005-2008)

2011/229

Closure of the consideration of applications for consultative status of non-governmental organizations that have failed to respond to queries posed to them over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided to close without prejudice its consideration of the applications for consultative status submitted by the following thirty-two non-governmental organizations after they had failed to respond, despite three reminders over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, to queries posed to them by members of the Committee:

Africa Millennium Development Network
Agence de développement durable de Côte d'Ivoire
All Women's Empowerment and Development Association
Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers
Anandilal Ganesh Podar Society
Caribbean Electric Utility Services Corporation
Centre des droits des gens (Maroc)
China Youth Development Foundation
Ducuum
European Window Film Association
Global AIDS Alliance
Global Conscience Initiative
Global Life Focus Network
Global Organization for Human Empowerment and Rights
Great Tao Foundation of America
Happy Hearts Fund
Jananeethi
Jordan Career Education Foundation
Jordanian Women's Union
Kita Chosen Nanmin Kyuen Kikin
Life Academy of Vocational Studies
Microbase
Mouvement des entreprises de taille humaine, industrielles et commerciales
NGO Computer Literacy Shelter Welfare, Rawalpindi
Peacebuilders
People's Life Centre
SAHIL
Sisterhood Agenda
Somali Community Access Network
Sree Research and Charitable Trust
World Council of Press
World Toilet Organization

2011/230

Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, to suspend immediately, for a period of one year, the consultative status of the following one hundred and two non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports and requested the Secretary-General to advise the organizations concerned of its decision:

A Woman's Voice International
Action for Integrated Rural and Tribal Development Social Service Society
Advisory Commission of the Evangelical Church in Germany
Advisory Committee for the Protection of the Sea
Africa Infrastructures Foundation
Africa Legal Aid
Africa Muslims Agency
Agencia Latinoamericana de Información
AIDS Alliance in Nigeria
All Africa Farmers Network
American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
American Society of Criminology
Argentine Association of International Law
Asociación Conciencia
Assistance pédagogique internationale
Association algérienne de solidarité aux malades respiratoires
Association d'assistance aux grands handicapés à domicile
Association des études internationales
Association des parlementaires tunisiens
Association européenne contre les violences faites aux femmes au travail
Association femmes, enfants et développement
Association internationale des mouvements familiaux de formation rurale
Association marocaine d'aide à l'enfant et à la famille
Association marocaine d'appui à la promotion de la petite entreprise
Association marocaine de planification familiale
Association marocaine de solidarité et de développement
Association marocaine de soutien et d'aide aux handicapés mentaux
Association marocaine pour la promotion de la femme rurale
Association mauritanienne pour le bien-être et le secours de l'enfant et de la mère
Association of Language Testers in Europe
Association pour la défense des droits de la femme et de l'enfant
Azerbaijan Women and Development Centre
Canada Family Action Coalition
Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women
Catholic Relief Services (United States Catholic Conference)
Center for Policy Alternatives
Center for Strategic Research and Development of Georgia
Centre d'études pour réaliser l'espoir de l'enfant du désert

Centre féminin pour la promotion du développement
Cercle de l'auto-promotion et de l'excellence
Chinese Women's Association of America
Cohort for Research on Environment, Urban Management and Human Settlements
Comité national d'action pour les droits de l'enfant et de la femme
Coordination des ONG féminines gabonaises
Counterpart International
Croatian World Congress
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe
Drug Watch International
Eagle Forum
European Union of Women
EUROSOLAR Turkey
Femmes actives et foyer
Foster Care Organization International
Foundation for Democracy in Africa
Gaia Matter
Global Housing Foundation
Group 484
Hawa Society for Women
Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals
Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee
Inter-European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development
International Association for Women's Mental Health
International Club for Peace Research
International College of Surgeons
International Education for Peace Institute
International Federation of Training and Development Organizations
International Forestry Students Association
International Organization for Peace, Care and Relief
International Possibilities Unlimited
International Women Count Network
José Martí Cultural Society
Kongres Wanita Indonesia
Korean Progressive Network-Jinbonet
La Morada
Le forum pour l'intégration des migrants
Leadership for Environment and Development
Leonard Cheshire Disability
Mamta: Health Institute for Mother and Child
Marmara Group Strategic and Social Research Foundation
Maxim Institute
Mercury Institute
Mercy Corps International
Mouvement international pour le loisir scientifique et technique
National Assembly of Youth Organizations of the Republic of Azerbaijan
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws
Network of Ugandan Researchers and Research Users
Observatoire national des droits de l'enfant
Open Family Australia

Organisation internationale pour la réduction des catastrophes
Organisation tunisienne de jeunes médecins sans frontières
PRIDE Youth Programs
Pro Dignitate Foundation of Human Rights
Pro femmes/Twese Hamwe
Rede de informações para o terceiro setor
Réseau d'information des ainées et ainés du Québec
Society for Initiatives in Rural Development and Environmental Protection
Society of Automotive Engineers
Traditions pour demain
Union pour la promotion de la femme nigérienne
United World Colleges
World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters
World Children's Relief and Volunteer Organization

2011/231

Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that have submitted their outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008 and recalling its decision 2010/218 of 19 July 2010, to reinstate the consultative status of the following sixteen non-governmental organizations that have submitted their outstanding quadrennial reports:

Adolescent Health and Information Projects
African Women Empowerment Guild
Bangladesh Mahila Parishad
Canadian Voice of Women for Peace
DIYA All-Ukrainian Women's People's Democratic Association
Fondation européenne pour le développement durable des régions
Fondation pour la promotion de la santé et le développement de la recherche
General Arab Women Federaton
Global Rights
Innu Council of Nitassinan[39]
Institute for Security Studies
International Holistic Tourism Education Centre
National Council on Family Relations
Union of Arab Jurists
World Association of Former United Nations Interns and Fellows
World Water Council

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[39] The quadrennial report submitted by this organization was not considered by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its resumed session of 2011 owing to documentation limitation. The report will therefore be considered by the Committee at its regular session of 2012.

2011/232

Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with continued outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008 and recalling its decision 2010/218 of 19 July 2010, to withdraw immediately the consultative status of the following sixty-one non-governmental organizations with continued outstanding quadrennial reports and requested the Secretary-General to advise the organizations concerned of its decision:

50&Più Fenacom
Anti-Racism Information Service
Arab Women Solidarity Association
Association for Counselling, Organization, Research and Development
Association mauritanienne pour le développement et la protection de l'environnement
Association nationale pour l'appui à l'initiative féminine à la protection infantile et environnementale
Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Karnataka
Association pour le bien-être des habitants de Beau Vallon
Association tunisienne du planning familial
Association tunisienne pour l'auto-développement et la solidarité
Center for Cognitive Liberty and Ethics
Centre for Development Studies and Action
Comité algérien des droits de l'homme et des peuples
Commonwealth Medical Association
Congress of Black Women of Canada
Cooperation Ireland
Côte d'Ivoire écologie
Development Through Savings and Credit
Ecological Youth of Angola
Environment Liaison Centre International
Environmental Protection Society
European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless
Federation of Arab Journalists
Femme — Jeunesse — Environnement — Santé
Foresight Institute
Forum for Human Dignity
Foundation for the Promotion and Protection of the Environment and Cultural Heritage
Friends of Disabled Association
Frontier Reconstruction Welfare Agency
Global Resource Action Center for the Environment
Indian Council for Child Welfare
Institution nationale de solidarité avec les femmes en détresse
International Association against Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking
International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics
International Islamic Charitable Organization

International Organisation for the Provision of Work for Persons with Disabilities and Who are Occupationally Handicapped
International Organization of Indigenous Resource Development
International Romani Union
International Sports Organization for the Disabled
Internews International
Irish Penal Reform Trust
Islamic World Studies Centre
LakeNet
Mother and Child African Relief Organization
National Aboriginal and Islanders Legal Services Secretariat
National Action Committee on the Status of Women (Canada)
National Anti-Poverty Organization
National Association of Women Organisations in Uganda
National Community Reinvestment Coalition
National Women's Justice Coalition
Organisation du renouveau de la prise de conscience féminine
Organizatia Pentru Apararea Drepturilor Omului
Organization of World Heritage Cities
Programme Support Unit Foundation
Reason Partnership
Rivers Club
Terre Vivante
Women's Society
World Council of Indigenous Peoples
World Psychiatric Association
World Union of Professions

2011/233

Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2012 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the regular session of 2012 of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would be held from 30 January to 8 February 2012 and on 17 February 2012 and that its resumed session of 2012 would be held from 21 to 30 May 2012 and on 8 June 2012;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the 2012 session of the Committee as set out below:

Provisional agenda for the 2012 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
    (a) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from previous sessions of the Committee;

(b) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification;

(c) Applications of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that have merged with non-governmental organizations without such consultative status.

4. Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:

   (a) Deferred quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council;

   (b) Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.

5. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.

6. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:

   (a) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;

   (b) Consideration of issues on the agenda of the informal working group;

   (c) Other related matters.

7. Consideration of special reports.

8. General voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network.

9. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2013 session of the Committee.

10. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its 2012 session.

2011/234

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed session of 2011

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed session of 2011.[40]

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[40] E/2011/32 (Part II).

2011/235

Extension of the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided to extend the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a further three years, beginning on 1 January 2012, in order to allow it to complete its programme of work within the extrabudgetary resources allocated for this purpose.

2011/236

Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 and its decisions 2008/217 of 18 July 2008 and 2010/226 of 19 July 2010 and recognizing the need to maximize the meaningful participation of and contributions by civil society in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development:

(a) Acknowledged that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development had benefited from the participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities in its work;

(b) Decided, on an exceptional basis and without prejudice to the established rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, to extend to non-governmental organizations and civil society entities that were not in consultative status with the Council but that had received accreditation to the World Summit on the Information Society an invitation to participate in the work of the Commission until 2015;

(c) Urged that voluntary contributions be made in order to provide the maximum possible assistance for the participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities from developing countries and to ensure the balanced representation of such organizations and entities, including in the panels of the Commission;

(d) Invited the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to consider as expeditiously as possible the applications of such organizations and entities, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Council;

(e) Decided that, while using the multi-stakeholder approach effectively, the intergovernmental nature of the Commission should be preserved;

(f) Also decided that every effort should be made by the Commission, in collaboration with relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties, to mobilize and ensure the meaningful and effective participation, including by providing assistance on a voluntary basis, of all stakeholders from developing countries, including non-governmental organizations, small and medium-sized enterprises, industry associations and development actors.

2011/237
Participation of academic and technical entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 and its decisions 2008/218 of 18 July 2008 and 2010/227 of 19 July 2010, recognizing the need to maximize the meaningful participation of and contributions by academic entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and having reviewed the current modalities for the participation of such entities:

(a) Acknowledged that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development had benefited from the participation of academic entities in its work;

(b) Decided to extend the current arrangements for the participation of academic and technical entities in the work of the Commission until 2015;

(c) Also decided that, while using the multi-stakeholder approach effectively, the intergovernmental nature of the Commission should be preserved;

(d) Further decided that every effort should be made by the Commission, in collaboration with relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties, to mobilize and ensure the meaningful and effective participation, including by providing assistance on a voluntary basis, of all stakeholders from developing countries, including non-governmental organizations, small and medium-sized enterprises, industry associations and development actors.

2011/238
Participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 and its decisions 2007/216 of 26 April 2007 and 2010/228 of 19 July 2010, recognizing the need to maximize the meaningful participation of and contributions by business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and having reviewed the current modalities for the participation of such entities:

(a) Acknowledged that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development had benefited from the participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in its work;

(b) Decided to extend the current arrangements for the participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission until 2015;

(c) Also decided that, while using the multi-stakeholder approach effectively, the intergovernmental nature of the Commission should be preserved;

(d) Further decided that every effort should be made by the Commission, in collaboration with relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties, to mobilize and ensure the meaningful and effective participation, including by providing assistance on a voluntary basis, of all stakeholders from developing countries, including non-governmental organizations, small and medium-sized enterprises, industry associations and development actors.

2011/239
Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities not accredited to the World Summit on the Information Society in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development regarding the discussion about the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006:

(a) Requested the secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to propose to the Economic and Social Council lists of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities not accredited to the World Summit on the Information Society that had expressed the wish to participate in the work of the Commission for consideration and approval by the Council in a timely manner, to enable such organizations and entities to participate until 2015, on an exceptional basis, in the work of the Commission in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Council;

(b) Decided that, while using the multi-stakeholder approach effectively, the intergovernmental nature of the Commission should be preserved;

(c) Also decided that every effort should be made by the Commission, in collaboration with relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties, to mobilize and ensure the meaningful and effective participation, including by providing assistance on a voluntary basis, of all stakeholders from developing countries, including non-governmental organizations, small and medium-sized enterprises, industry associations and development actors.

2011/240
Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fourteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifteenth session

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fourteenth session;[41]

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifteenth session of the Commission as set out below:

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[41] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 11* (E/2011/31).

Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifteenth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

3. Priority themes:

   (a) Innovation, research, technology transfer for mutual advantage, entrepreneurship and collaborative development in the information society;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (b) Open access, virtual science libraries, geospatial analysis and other complementary information and communications technology and science, technology, engineering and mathematics assets to address development issues, with particular attention to education.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

4. Presentation of reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews.

5. Election of the Chair and other officers for the sixteenth session of the Commission.

6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the sixteenth session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifteenth session.

2011/241

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-sixth session

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fifth session;[42]

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-sixth session of the Commission as set out below:

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[42] Ibid., *Supplement No. 7* (E/2011/27).

Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work

3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century":

   (a) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern and further actions and initiatives; priority theme: "The empowerment of rural women and their role in poverty and hunger eradication, development and current challenges";

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the priority theme

   Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

   Note by the Secretariat containing a discussion guide for the high-level round table of the Commission on the Status of Women

   (b) Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men;

   (c) Gender mainstreaming, situations and programmatic matters.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on progress in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development, implementation and evaluation of national policies and programmes, with a particular focus on the priority theme

   Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

   Report of the Secretary-General on the release of women and children taken hostage, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflicts

   Report of the Secretary-General on the economic empowerment of women

   Report of the Secretary-General on eliminating maternal mortality and morbidity through the empowerment of women

   Report of the Secretary-General on women, the girl child and HIV and AIDS

   Report of the Secretary-General on ending female genital mutilation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the joint workplan of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of

Women (UN-Women) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) on the activities of the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the outcomes of the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

4. Communications concerning the status of women.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of confidential communications concerning the status of women

5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.

Documentation

Letter from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the Chair of the Commission on the Status of Women

Note by the Secretariat as input to the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2012 of the Economic and Social Council

6. Provisional agenda for the fifty-seventh session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-sixth session.

2011/242

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with genetic privacy and non-discrimination

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on genetic privacy and non-discrimination.[43]

2011/243

Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development as set out below:

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[43] E/2011/108.

Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2013-2014 (review session):
   (a) Forests;
   (b) Biodiversity;
   (c) Biotechnology;
   (d) Tourism;
   (e) Mountains.
4. Provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the Commission.
5. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twentieth session.

2011/244

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its nineteenth session

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its nineteenth session.[44]

2011/245

Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-second session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-third session

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-second session;[45]

(b) Decided that the forty-third session of the Commission would be held in New York from 28 February to 2 March 2012;

(c) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-third session of the Commission as set out below:

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[44] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 9* (E/2011/29).

[45] Ibid., *Supplement No. 4* (E/2011/24).

Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-third session of the Statistical Commission

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda and annotations

   Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session
3. Programme review: population and housing censuses.

   Documentation

   Report of the programme reviewer
4. Demographic and social statistics:

   (a) Social statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (b) Statistics of drugs and drug use and crime statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

   (c) Washington Group on Disability Measurement;

   Documentation

   Report of the Washington Group on Disability Measurement

   (d) Migration statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (e) Employment statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the International Labour Organization

   (f) Gender statistics.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General
5. Economic statistics:

   (a) National accounts;

   Documentation

   Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts

   (b) Agricultural statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Friends of the Chair on agricultural statistics

Report of the Wye Group on Statistics on Rural Development and Agriculture Household Income

(c) Industrial statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(d) Distributive trade statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(e) International merchandise trade statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on International Merchandise Trade Statistics

(f) Statistics of international trade in services;

Documentation

Report of the Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services

(g) Statistics of services;

Documentation

Report of the Voorburg Group on Service Statistics

(h) Information and communications technologies statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technologies for Development

(i) Finance statistics;

Documentation

Report of the International Monetary Fund

(j) International Comparison Programme;

Documentation

Report of the World Bank

(k) Ottawa Group on Price Indexes.

Documentation

Report of the Ottawa Group on Price Indexes

6. Natural resources and environment statistics:

(a) Environmental-economic accounting.

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting

7. Activities not classified by field:

(a) Coordination and integration of statistical programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities

(b) International economic and social classifications;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(c) Statistical capacity-building;

Documentation

Report of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the Twenty-First Century

(d) Development indicators;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(e) Follow-up to Economic and Social Council policy decisions;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(f) Principles governing international statistical activities;

Documentation

Report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities

(g) Regional statistical development;

Documentation

Report of the Economic Commission for Europe

(h) Global geospatial information management;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(i) World Statistics Day;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(j) Statistics of human development;

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Development Programme

(k) Implementation of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

8. Programme questions (United Nations Statistics Division).

9. Dates of and provisional agenda for the forty-fourth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the forty-fourth session of the Statistical Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the draft multi-year programme of work of the Statistical Commission

10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-third session.

2011/246

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the environment

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-sixth session.[46]

2011/247

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-fifth session

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-fourth session;[47]

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission as set out below:

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[46] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/66/25).

[47] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 5* (E/2011/25).

Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Population and Development

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda

   Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

   Report of the Bureau of the Commission on Population and Development on its intersessional meetings

3. Actions in follow-up to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on adolescents and youth

   Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on adolescents and youth

   Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

4. General debate on national experience in population matters: adolescents and youth.

5. General debate on the contribution of population and development issues to the theme for the 2012 annual ministerial review.

6. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population, 2011

   Proposed strategic framework for the period 2014-2015: subprogramme 6, Population, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs

7. Provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session of the Commission.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Population and Development

8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-fifth session.

2011/248

Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the ninth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests on the occasion of the launch of the International Year of Forests

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the ninth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests[48] and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly for its endorsement, as a contribution of the Forum to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in May 2012.

2011/249

Venue and dates of the tenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided to welcome and accept the generous offer of the Government of Turkey to host the tenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests in Istanbul from 8 to 19 April 2013.

2011/250

Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its tenth session

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its ninth session;[49]

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the tenth session of the Forum as set out below:

Provisional agenda and documentation for the tenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda

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[48] Ibid., *Supplement No. 22* (E/2011/42), chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I.

[49] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 22* (E/2011/42).

3. Progress made on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests and towards the achievement of the four global objectives on forests.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

4. Regional and subregional inputs.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

5. Forests and economic development:

   (a) Forest products and services;

   (b) National forest programmes and other sectoral policies and strategies;

   (c) Reducing risks and impacts of disasters;

   (d) Benefits of forests and trees to urban communities.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on each of the four sub-themes and on conclusions and recommendations (five reports)

6. Emerging issues.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

7. Multi-stakeholder dialogue.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat and discussion papers by major groups as addenda

8. Enhanced cooperation and policy and programme coordination, including the provision of further guidance to the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   Information note by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests

9. Means of implementation for sustainable forest management.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   Report of the second meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Ad Hoc Expert Group on Forest Financing

10. Forum Trust Fund.

    Documentation

    Note by the Secretariat

11. Other matters.
12. Venue and dates of the eleventh session of the Forum.
13. Provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Forum.
14. Adoption of the report of the Forum on its tenth session.

2011/251

Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its twenty-sixth session, venue and dates of and provisional agenda for its twenty-seventh session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the Tenth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its twenty-sixth session;[50]

(b) Decided that the twenty-seventh session of the Group of Experts would be held in New York on 6 and 17 August 2012 and approved the provisional agenda for the session as set out below:

Provisional agenda for the twenty-seventh session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Report of the working groups.
4. Reports of the liaison officers.
5. Organizational matters concerning the Tenth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.
6. Review of the statute of the Group of Experts.
7. Election of officers.
8. Planning for the implementation of the recommendations of the Tenth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.
9. Working groups for future requirements.
10. Provisional agenda for the twenty-eighth session of the Group of Experts.

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[50] E/2011/119 and Corr.1.

11. Other business;

(c) Decided that the Tenth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names would be held in New York from 7 to 16 August 2012 and approved the provisional agenda for the Conference as set out below:

Provisional agenda for the Tenth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

1. Opening of the Conference.

2. Election of the President of the Conference.

3. Organizational matters:

   (a) Adoption of the rules of procedure;

   (b) Adoption of the agenda;

   (c) Election of officers other than the President;

   (d) Organization of work;

   (e) Credentials of representatives to the Conference.

4. Reports by Governments on the situation in their countries and on the progress made in the standardization of geographical names since the Ninth Conference (for distribution only).

5. Reports on the work of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names and its divisions, working groups and task teams since the Ninth Conference.

6. National and international meetings, conferences, symposiums, publicity and publications.

7. Measures taken and proposed to implement United Nations resolutions on the standardization of geographical names, including the economic and social benefits.

8. National standardization:

   (a) Field collection of names;

   (b) Office treatment of names;

   (c) Treatment of names in multilingual areas;

   (d) Administrative structure of national names authorities, legislation, policies and procedures;

   (e) Toponymic guidelines for map editors and other editors.

9. Geographical names as culture, heritage and identity (including indigenous, minority and regional language names).

10. Exonyms.

11. Toponymic data files and gazetteers:

   (a) Content requirements;

   (b) Data models and classifications;

    (c) Data maintenance;
    (d) Data standards and interoperability;
    (e) Data services, applications and products (for example, gazetteers and web services).

12. Terminology in the standardization of geographical names.

13. Writing systems and pronunciation:
    (a) Romanization;
    (b) Conversion into non-Roman writing systems;
    (c) Writing of names in unwritten languages;
    (d) Pronunciation.

14. Country names.

15. Toponymic education.

16. Features beyond a single sovereignty and international cooperation:
    (a) Features common to two or more nations;
    (b) Bilateral/multilateral agreements.

17. Arrangements for the Eleventh Conference.

18. Adoption of the resolutions of the Conference.

19. Adoption of the report of the Conference.

20. Closing of the Conference.

2011/252
Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the eleventh session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 16 to 20 April 2012;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Committee as set out below:

Provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Local public governance and administration for results:
    (a) Intergovernmental governance and regimes;
    (b) Public service capacity-building for local-level development;

(c) Transparency, accountability and citizens' engagement.

4. Review of the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance.

5. Provisional agenda for the twelfth session of the Committee.

2011/253
Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the seventh session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the seventh session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in Geneva from 24 to 28 October 2011;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the seventh session of the Committee as set out below:

Provisional agenda for the seventh session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

1. Opening of the session by the representative of the Secretary-General.
2. Election of the Chair and Vice-Chairs.
3. Remarks by the Chair of the Committee.
4. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
5. Discussion of substantive issues related to international cooperation in tax matters:
    (a) United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries (update);
    (b) Dispute resolution;
    (c) Transfer pricing: practical manual for developing countries;
    (d) Article 13: capital gains taxation of development projects;
    (e) Tax treatment of services;
    (f) Concept of beneficial ownership;
    (g) Revision of the Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries;
    (h) Capacity-building;
    (i) Tax cooperation and its relevance to major environmental issues, particularly climate change;
    (j) Further issues for the consideration of the Committee.
6. Dates of and provisional agenda for the eighth session of the Committee.
7. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its seventh session.

2011/254

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the advancement of women

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretariat transmitting the outcomes of the forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.[51]

2011/255

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fiftieth session

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-ninth session;[52]

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fiftieth session of the Commission as set out below:

Provisional agenda and documentation for the fiftieth session of the Commission for Social Development

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly:

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

   (a) Priority theme: Poverty eradication;

      Documentation

      Report of the Secretary-General on the priority theme

   (b) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:

      (i) World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;

      (ii) World Programme of Action for Youth;

      (iii) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;

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[51] E/2011/105.

[52] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 6* and corrigendum (E/2011/26 and Corr.1).

(iv) Family issues, policies and programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at all levels

Report of the Secretary-General on the modalities of the second review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

Report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming disability in the development agenda

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development

(c) Emerging issues [*to be determined*].

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General

4. Programme questions and other matters.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed strategic framework for the period 2014-2015; subprogramme 3, Social policy and development, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs

5. Provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission.

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fiftieth session.

2011/256

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened nineteenth session

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened nineteenth session.[53]

2011/257

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twentieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-first session

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twentieth session;[54]

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[53] Ibid., *2010, Supplement No. 10A* (E/2010/30/Add.1).

[54] Ibid., *2011, Supplement No. 10* (E/2011/30).

(b) Recalling its decision 2010/243 of 22 July 2010, decided that the prominent theme for the twenty-first session of the Commission would be "Violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families";

(c) Bearing in mind the discussions of the Commission at its twentieth session on how to improve its methods of work:

(i) Decided that, for the future sessions of the Commission, starting with its twenty-first session, on an experimental basis, the part of the session held in the first half of the year would commence after a sufficient period of time, if possible at least two months, had elapsed following the closure of the part of the session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held in the first half of the year, to allow both Member States and the Secretariat to prepare and conduct their work in a more efficient manner;

(ii) Noted with appreciation that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice had decided that, for the future sessions of the Commission, starting with its twenty-first session, on an experimental basis:

a. The firm deadline for the submission of draft resolutions to be considered at the part of the session held in the first half of the year would be one month prior to the commencement of that part of the session;

b. Member States were encouraged to take advantage of the one-month deadline to consider, where appropriate, merging or reducing the length of draft resolutions, with a view to enabling the Commission to address a reasonable number of draft resolutions and to increase the efficiency of its work;

(iii) Decided that the Secretariat would make the arrangements necessary for the adequate implementation of subparagraphs (c) (i) and (ii) above, in particular by ensuring that draft resolutions were made available in all six official languages at least three weeks before the start of the part of the session of the Commission held in the first half of the year;

(d) Taking note of and in order to further the objectives of General Assembly resolution 52/214 B of 22 December 1997, in which the Assembly had invited all intergovernmental bodies to consider, where appropriate, the possibility of reducing the length of their reports from the desired limit of thirty-two pages to twenty pages over a period of time without adversely affecting either the quality of presentation or the content of the reports, decided that the Commission should make efforts to reduce the length of its annual reports, bearing in mind the need for such reports to include resolutions and decisions adopted or transmitted by the Commission at its sessions, as well as briefer summaries of its deliberations under each agenda item, focusing in particular on policy findings and conclusions reached;

(e) Welcomed the invitation of the Commission to the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to reflect further on the working methods of the Commission and to present its recommendations on this issue at the next session of the Commission;

(f) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-first session of the Commission as set out below:

Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-first session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

    Documentation

    Provisional agenda and annotations

3. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:

    (a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

    (b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

    Documentation

    Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

    Report by the Secretariat on progress made in the implementation of the integrated regional and thematic programme approach

    Report by the Secretariat on the implementation of resolutions

    Note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

    Other reports of the Secretary-General or Executive Director in accordance with mandates

    Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

4. Thematic discussion on the theme "Violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families".

    Documentation

    Note by the Secretariat

5. Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:

    (a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

    (b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

    (c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;

    (d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;

(e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance in implementing the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the forensic field

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

Note by the Secretariat on the Fourth World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors Ceneral and Chief Prosecutors in collaboration with the technical secretariat of the World Summit and the International Association of Prosecutors

6. World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening public-private partnerships to counter crime in all its forms and manifestations

Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Note by the Secretariat on patterns, forms and flows of trafficking in persons at all levels

Note by the Secretariat [as required]

7. Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

8. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Other reports of the Secretary-General or Executive Director in accordance with mandates

Report of the intergovernmental expert group on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners

9. Provisional agenda for the twenty-second session of the Commission.

10. Other business.

11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-first session.

2011/258

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2009/251 of 30 July 2009, entitled "Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which it had decided that, starting in 2010, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would hold reconvened sessions on an annual basis in the second half of the year, in order to be able, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 of 20 March 2009[55] and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3 of 24 April 2009,[56] to consider, inter alia, the reports of and recommendations proposed by the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

(a) Expressed its awareness of the importance of the role of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in assisting the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in effectively addressing financial and governance issues relevant to the work of both Commissions;

(b) Reaffirmed the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the governing body of the United Nations on matters of crime prevention and criminal justice and as the governing body of the crime programme of the Office;

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[55] Ibid., *2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[56] Ibid., *Supplement No. 10* (E/2009/30), chap. I, sect. D.

(c) Expressed its concern about the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its awareness of the urgent need to address those issues in a pragmatic, results-oriented, efficient and cooperative manner;

(d) Reaffirmed Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 of 20 March 2009[55] and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3 of 24 April 2009[56] and decided to renew the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime until the part of the sessions of the Commissions to be held in the first half of 2013, at which time the Commissions would carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate;

(e) Decided that the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime would hold at least two formal meetings, one in the first quarter of 2012 and one in the first quarter of 2013, in advance of the part of the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to be held in the first half of those years, and that the dates of those and possible additional informal meetings would be determined by the co-chairs of the working group in consultation with the Secretariat;

(f) Requested that the relevant documentation be provided to the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in a timely manner and approved the provisional agenda of the working group as set out below:

Provisional agenda of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

1. Consolidated budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
2. Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
3. Evaluation and oversight.
4. Other matters.

2011/259

Joint meetings of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 54/10 of 25 March 2011[57] and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 20/1 of 13 April 2011[58] and decided that:

(a) Starting in 2011, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would hold joint meetings during their reconvened sessions for the sole purpose of considering agenda items included in the operational segment of the agendas of both Commissions, with a view to providing integrated policy directives on administrative, budgetary and strategic management issues to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(b) The practice of holding back-to-back reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would be continued to enable each Commission to consider, in separate meetings, agenda items included in the normative segment of its agenda.

2011/260

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-third session and provisional agenda for its fifty-fourth session

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-third session;[59]

(b) Further to its decision 2010/244 of 22 July 2010, approved the provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission as set out below:

Provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Operational segment

3. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of

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[57] Ibid., *2011, Supplement No. 8* (E/2011/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[58] Ibid., *Supplement No. 10* (E/2011/30), chap. I, sect. D.

[59] Ibid., *2010, Supplement No. 8A* (E/2010/28/Add.1).

the Commission as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:

(a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;

(b) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

(i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions.

Normative segment

4. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

(c) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;

(d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

5. Round-table discussions:

(a) Regional and international cooperation in combating the world drug problem and its connection with organized crime;

(b) Revitalization of the principle of joint and shared responsibility as the centrepiece of international cooperation to confront the challenges posed by the world drug problem, in a manner consistent with the relevant United Nations conventions and declarations;

(c) Addressing key public health and safety issues such as addictive behaviours of youth and drugged driving.

6. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:

(a) Demand reduction and related measures;

(b) Supply reduction and related measures;

(c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.

7. World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

8. Provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission.

9. Other business.

10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-fourth session.

2011/261
Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-fourth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-fifth session

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-fourth session;[60]

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission as set out below:

Provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Operational segment

3. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:
    (a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;
    (b) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:
        (i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
        (ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions.

Normative segment

4. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
    (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
    (b) International Narcotics Control Board;
    (c) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;
    (d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.
5. Round-table discussions:
    (a) Counter-narcotics efforts and the principle of common and shared responsibility: opportunities and challenges;

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[60] Ibid., *2011, Supplement No. 8* (E/2011/28).

(b) Measures to prevent the diversion of substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances from domestic distribution channels, including by strengthening partnerships with the private sector.

6. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:

(a) Demand reduction and related measures;

(b) Supply reduction and related measures;

(c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.

7. World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

8. Provisional agenda for the fifty-sixth session of the Commission.

9. Other business.

10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-fifth session.

2011/262
Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010.[61]

2011/263
Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly had requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent Assembly resolutions by which the membership of the Executive Committee had been increased:

(a) Took note of the requests to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the letter dated 1 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[62] and the letter dated 11 July 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Rwanda to the United Nations Office and other international organs in Geneva addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council;[63]

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[61] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.XI.1.

[62] E/2011/75.

(b) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its sixty-sixth session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from eighty-five to eighty-seven States.

2011/264

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer its consideration of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions.[64]

2011/265

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with human rights

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.[65]

2011/266

International expert group meeting on the theme "Combating violence against indigenous women and girls: article 22 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples"

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize a three-day international expert group meeting on the theme "Combating violence against indigenous women and girls: article 22 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" and requested that the results of the meeting be reported to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its eleventh session, to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session and to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-sixth session, in 2012.

2011/267

Venue and dates of the eleventh session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided that the eleventh session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 18 May 2012.

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[63] E/2011/130.

[64] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 2* (E/2011/22).

[65] E/2011/90.

2011/268
Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2010/28 of 23 July 2010, welcomed the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti[66] and the recommendations contained therein and requested the Advisory Group to report on its activities in support of the recovery, reconstruction and development of the country, with recommendations, as appropriate, to the Council for consideration at its substantive session of 2012.

2011/269
Application for observer status of the intergovernmental organization International Anti-Corruption Academy

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 29 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant observer status to the intergovernmental organization International Anti-Corruption Academy, in order for it to participate, on a continuing basis, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of its activities.

2011/270
Proposed amendment to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 29 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided, consistent with article XV of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme,[67] to recommend to the General Assembly that article XIV.6 (a) of the General Regulations be amended by replacing the word "biennial" with the word "annual".

2011/271
Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with international cooperation in the field of informatics

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 29 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the field of informatics.[68]

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[66] E/2011/133.

[67] Available from www.wfp.org.

[68] E/2011/101.

2011/272

Application for consultative status of the non-governmental organization Movement against Atrocities and Repression

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 29 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided to request the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to resume its consideration of the application for consultative status of the non-governmental organization Movement against Atrocities and Repression at its regular session of 2012.

2011/273

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its regular session of 2011

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 29 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its regular session of 2011.[69]

2011/274

Review of United Nations support for small island developing States

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 29 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer action on the draft resolution entitled "Review of United Nations support for small island developing States"[70] until its resumed substantive session of 2011.

2011/275

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with science and technology for development

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 29 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum;[71]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet.[72]

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[69] E/2011/32 (Part I).

[70] E/2011/L.52.

[71] A/66/67-E/2011/79.

[72] A/66/77-E/2011/103.

2011/276

Venue and dates of the Nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 29 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2010/241 of 21 July 2010, in which it had taken note of, inter alia, the report of the Eighteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific,[73] decided to hold the Nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok from 29 October to 2 November 2012.

2011/277

Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its tenth session and provisional agenda for its eleventh session

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 29 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its tenth session;[74]

(b) Noted the importance for the Permanent Forum to continue to adhere to its mandate and to take into account concerns of United Nations Member States, indigenous peoples and all other stakeholders while dealing with particular situations and also noted that the Permanent Forum should continue to ensure that its studies are conducted in a fully independent, transparent, impartial and objective manner;

(c) Approved the provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Permanent Forum as set out below:

Provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Discussion on the special theme for the year: "The Doctrine of Discovery: its enduring impact on indigenous peoples and the right to redress for past conquests (articles 28 and 37 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)".
4. Human rights:
   (a) Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
   (b) Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

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[73] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.I.2.

[74] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 23* and corrigendum (E/2011/43 and Corr.1).

5. Comprehensive dialogue with United Nations agencies and funds.
6. Half-day discussion on the rights of indigenous peoples to food and food sovereignty.
7. Half-day discussion on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.
8. Half-day discussion on Central and Eastern Europe, the Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia.
9. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues of the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.
10. Provisional agenda for the twelfth session of the Permanent Forum.
11. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its eleventh session.